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CZECHOSLOVAKIA DESCRIBED AS MASARYK'S WORK

Rumor of Approaching Retirement Appears to Be Without Foundation

NATION SAID TO HAVE TOO MANY PARTIES

President Talks of His Country's Relations With the World Powers

By ROBERT MACHRAY
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRAGUE—No state in the world is so identified with an individual as is Czechoslovakia with her President, Thomas Garrigue Masaryk. It is scarcely possible to think of one without instantly recalling the other, for it is scarcely too much to say that had there been no Masaryk there would be no Czechoslovakia, so largely is she his work. He has been head of state since she emerged triumphantly from the wreck of the Hapsburg Empire, and the wisdom and skill with which he has guided her are universally recognized.

One of the things I heard in the course of my tour in Southeast Europe was that President Masaryk intended to retire into private life next March. From the first I doubted the truth of the report, for it did not square with what I knew of the man, but it made me anxious to see him.

In response to a kind invitation I visited President Masaryk at Topolcianky, his summer residence in Slovakia, where he was spending a sort of holiday—he was in constant touch with Prague—among members of his family, including his American sister-in-law, Miss Garrigue, and his two daughters, with two grandchildren.

Chateau of Topolcianka

Topolcianka is a beautiful château lying on a slope of the foothills of the Carpathians. Formerly it belonged to the Archduke Joseph Hapsburg, but it has been greatly added to and improved by the President. Altogether I passed two or three hours in President Masaryk's company, either alone with him or at luncheon when there were other guests. Not once did I dream of asking if the report of his impending resignation was true. There was not the slightest need to ask it. Everything about him—his appearance, voice and movements, as well as the nature and style of his talk—flatly contradicted it.

He talked with wide knowledge of the general political situation in Europe, and notably of the Labor Government in England whose coming into office he was disposed to regard as symptomatic of the "swing to

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Mexican Labor Law Faces Test in Ford Strike

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—Employees of the Ford Motor Company of Mexico have walked out on a strike that has been brewing for some time since Henry Ford made it known that, if the new proposed labor law became effective without elimination of the clauses requiring employers to sign collective contracts with their staffs and recognize unions, he would dismantle his local assembly plant and withdraw from the Mexican field.

Considerable interest is centered here on the strike in view of Mr. Ford's stand and the fact that in their demands the men ask union recognition and the signature of a collective contract. Three hundred employees of the company are affected.

The case was placed before the federal Labor Board of Arbitration, it being stated that a physical count of the men will be made and if it is found the unionized employees of the plant form the majority, efforts will be made by the board to arbitrate the differences.

Should the unionized employees be in the minority police protection will be granted the plant management to allow nonunion men to assume positions vacated by the strikers.

The Ford plant here is said to pay the highest labor wages in Mexico. Trouble at the Ford plant originated when the new Mexican labor code was presented to Congress for discussion a month ago and Mr. Ford's stand became known among the men.

Adrian Rene Lajous, Mr. Ford's representative here issued a statement blaming "foreign influences" as responsible for the strike. He says that a majority of the men have expressed their willingness to work under individual contracts pending passage of the new labor law when a decision was to be made as to future relations between the company and the men.

Lack of discipline, due to agitation, has been noted among the men lately, Mr. Lajous states. He adds that Ford sales in Mexico will not be affected by the strike, as immediately after the walkout the Detroit office ordered that 400 complete cars needed on the Mexican market should be shipped from the Houston assembly plant.

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'Dynamite and Men'

That Is the Slogan of Salvador Toscano, Master Road Builder of North Mexico, When a Highway Needs to Be Put Through Expeditiously.

MEXICO CLIMBS ROCKY HEIGHTS TO BUILD ROADS

Engineers Pushing Work on Project to Link Capital and American Border

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Mexico is moving mountains to make highways for the tourist.

For more than 300 miles into areas south of the Rio Grande, where previously travel had to go either on rails or on the hoofs of horses or burros, engineers of the Mexican National Highway Commission have cut a road for motorcars, and they are pushing on to open the way from the border to the national capital.

The energy with which the work is being carried on shows a new verve in the Mexican way of doing things. Salvador Toscano, division engineer in charge of the northern sector through Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas, is, according to William H. Furlong, manager of the highway department of the San Antonio Chamber of Commerce, an embodiment of the ruggedly determined mode of attack.

Just this side of Monterey, the first objective of the road south of the border, rises a range of mountains through which Mamulique Pass is the only notch. When Señor Toscano first took Mr. Furlong over the proposed route of the highway, and after they had toiled up the tortuous, rock-strewn grade of 23 per cent, climbing nearly a foot for every four feet they advanced, over a road that was only a trail, Mr. Furlong turned to Señor Toscano and said, "That would be an extremely difficult grade for motor travelers to climb, and I hardly see how you can make it passable for them."

Waves Rocky Walls Aside

"I will build for you a provisional road," said Señor Toscano. This, in Mexican practice, is a temporary road preceding a permanent surface.

"But where?" asked Mr. Furlong, pondering the rocky walls of the defile.

The Mexican replied with a sweep of the arm indicating a rising level against the steep mountainsides.

"How?"

"Dynamite—and men."

Thirty-two days later the engineer took the San Antonio man over a

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

STOCK TRADING AT HIGH LEVEL WITH FIRM TONE

Profit-Taking Eases Early Advances, but General Situation on Upgrade

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—The stock market continued today to engage the attention of political and industrial leaders, due to the widespread effect of the security collapse not only on other American exchanges and commodity markets, but also abroad.

The opening of the trading at noon, in itself an unusual occurrence, was awaited with exceptional interest, since it would indicate to the great army of investors whether confidence in the industrial and financial structure of the country had been fully restored. The sweeping character of today's advance, which sent scores of issues up 5 to 20 points, appeared to answer emphatically in the affirmative.

It was apparent that thousands of persons, convinced by public statements of the country's most influential men that fundamentally business was prosperous and that good stocks had reached buying levels were using surplus funds to purchase meritorious security values. Banks reported a heavy withdrawal of funds by people either to protect their accounts or to make fresh commitments.

Insurance companies were meeting with numerous demands for loans on policies for the same purpose. Many took at its face value the assertion by a prominent financial observer that such opportunities for profitable investment of funds were not met oftener than once in a decade.

The voluntary statement of John D. Rockefeller that he and his son were buying stocks, the first time in many years that he has permitted direct quotation on stock market affairs, doubtless had an important effect in restoring composure.

Large blocks changed hands at much higher prices during the first 15 minutes of trading. United States Steel rose 5 to 190, American Can ex-dividend 9¾ to 140, Columbia Gas 11¾, American Telephone 9 to 249, New Haven 9 to 120, Union Carbide 10 to 100, Johns-Manville 10, Westinghouse Electric up 12½, General Foods 12⅞, Consolidated Gas of New York 19¾, Anaconda Copper 9, Studebaker 5⅛, United Aircraft 7¾, General Electric 4 and General Motors 2¼.

Wide advances were the rule on the Curb also. American Gas & Electric rose 22¾, Newmont gained 24, Standard Power & Light 9¼, United Light & Power 7⅜, Cities Service 12, and Electric Bond & Share 20. Sales in the hour and a half aggregated 4,472,000 shares.

Despite recessions due to profit taking the tone generally was good.

Halt on Tumult and Off-Key Noise Called in New York

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The confused mixture of discordant sounds characteristic of Manhattan's days—and nights—has but 90 days more in which to flourish in unmitigated cacophony.

The noise abatement commission, recently appointed by Dr. Shirley W. Wynne, commissioner of health, has just held its first meeting and proposes in that time to collect enough samples of what goes to make the habitual stir and tumult here that it will be prepared to apply remedial measures and gain public co-operation in inaugurating reforms which will permit the giant mechanism of the city to operate with, approximately, the noiseless stroke of a well-oiled piston.

During that period, a truck equipped with noise-testing apparatus to measure the relative quantity of noise in different localities, will make analytical rounds of the city, lending its mechanical ear to all the sounds there are—loud, or harsh, or low, or pleasant, or melodious, and collectively.

'Mutt' Barred at 'Plain Dog' Show, but the Difference Is Only a Name

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—A dog, no matter how lowly his origin or how far he may be from distinguished lineage, is not a "mutt" and the officers and agents of the Philadelphia Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals are anxious to make this plain. If a canine happens to belong to that class of ineligibles for blue ribbon honors, he is just a "plain dog." But he is never a mutt.

This was made manifest here when the society held its annual "Plain Dog Show," which had been exploited by facetious newspaper writers variously as "a pooch exhibition," a show of "unlovely pups," and a 'mutt bench."

The term mutt, although opprobious to the S. P. C. A., has a different meaning to the urchin who, perhaps, has found his pet lunching around an ash can. When a very freckled and very red headed boy leading a yellow "plain dog," a hopelessly plain one, by a string, applied for admission to the show, he asked:

"Say, lady ,is dis de place where de mutt show is going on?"

The attendant eyed him with an expression that may have meant anything, but she replied:

"This is the place where we're holding a 'plain dog' show. We don't know anything about 'mutts'."

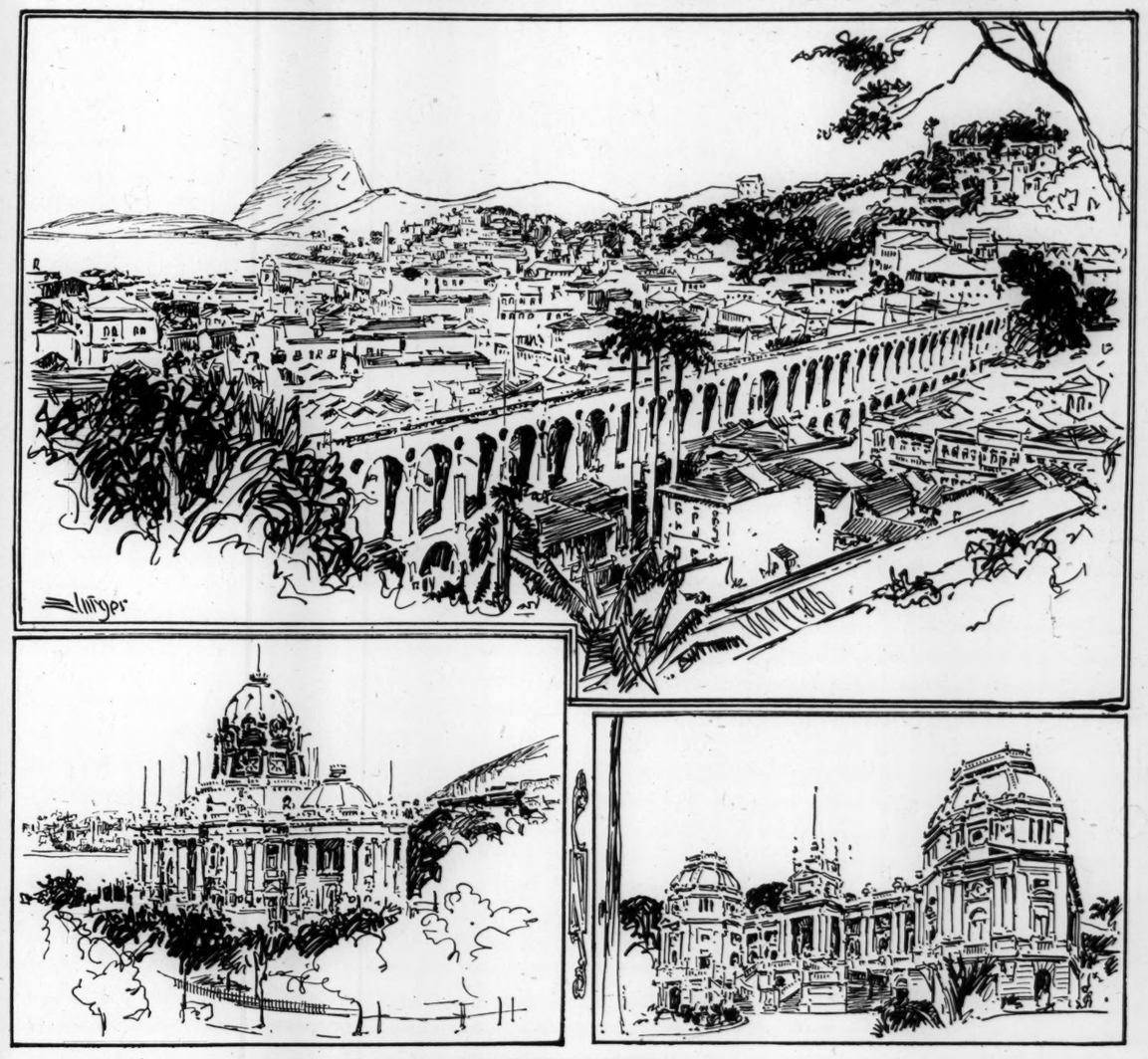
"Well, dis dog is a plain dog all right, lady, but he's one of de best mutts you ever seen. Can I bring him in?" And when permission was given the freckled lad and his pet appeared before the judges.

The show was not limited to dogs. There were cats, a turtle, a goose, parrots, rabbits, white mice and a few pigeons. There were no fancy names like "Longshore's Royal Fang," or "Skyland Rose of Monthaven," which one might hear about the up-stage shows where the dogs are not plain. Of the 125 dogs benched (beg pardon, that's a professional term), that is to say exhibited, a score were called "Spot," some were called "Lindy," and quite a few were called merely "Here, Pupsie!"

Prizes were awarded for the grand champion dog of the show, whose name, by the way, happened to be "Queenie," and who was adjudged the most typical mongrel of all entries. As far as the youngster with the red shock and freckled face was concerned, he was unconvinced, for as he departed, he said affectionately to the little tousled bundle under his arm:

"Come on, mutt, le's go out and git some eats."

Glimpses of Stately Metropolis of Portugal's Mighty Offspring



IN BRAZILIAN CAPITAL

Upper—Rio de Janeiro, With Graceful Sweep of Aqueducto da Carioca in Foreground, Famous "Sugar Loaf" In the Distance, In Front of Which May Be Seen a Stretch of the Famous Botafogo Bay. Lower Left—The Monroe Palace, One of the Finest Public Buildings of Rio, Reproduction of the Brazilian Pavilion Erected at the St. Louis Exposition of 1904, Seat of the National House of Deputies. Lower Right—Guanabara Palace, Residence of the President of Brazil.

BRAZIL CALLED FUTURE HOME FOR MILLIONS

Republic, Larger Than the United States, Presents Unlimited Resources

In view of a wide and growing interest in the progress and potentialities of South and Central America, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR presents a series of articles, appearing Thursdays since Oct. 17, on "Latin America: Its Culture and Contrasts." This, the third article of the series, is the first of two on Brazil.

By W. L. SCHURZ
Former Commercial Attaché of American Embassy in Brazil

Of the 20 republics of Latin America, 18 are of Spanish speech. At least Spanish is their official language and the tongue of the dominant classes, though the bulk of the masses may speak some Indian idiom, as in Bolivia or Paraguay. Brazil is the lone republic of Portuguese speech, and, incidentally, the greatest achievement of the Lusitanian people.

No mother country ever gave birth to such a colossal child. The gigantic infant was early given the grandiose blessing of Pope Alexander VI, when, with sublime indifference to the possible claims of other powers, he partitioned the New World between the two Iberian monarchies.

It is a surprise to most Americans to learn that Brazil is larger than the continental area of the United States. The single state of Amazonas has an area as large as that of France, Germany, Italy and Spain combined, with the Irish Free State thrown in. This giant of the south spreads across nearly 40 degrees of latitude and its coast line is nearly 5000 miles long. From Porto Alegre, in the far south, up the coast and the Amazon to the Peruvian border is a continuous steamer voyage of almost

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

Freight Boat Sunk on Lake Michigan

MILWAUKEE, Wis. (AP)—Colliding in Lake Michigan 20 miles off Port Washington, Wis., in a dense fog, the freight steamer Senator sank almost immediately, and the Marquette, an ore carrier, badly damaged, was waging what was regarded as a hopeless fight to make Port Washington.

The Senator carried a crew of 28 and all but three taken aboard the Marquette were unaccounted for.

The Marquette carried 30 men.

MAYFLOWER BIDS REJECTED

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Navy Department has rejected all bids for the former presidential yacht Mayflower and announced the vessel will be readvertised.

Free Right to Quit State Church in Sweden Is Now Up to Riksdag

Motion to Abolish Long Formality of Seceding to Other Denominations Wins Approval of Ecclesiastical Law Committee—Communists Hasten Move

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STOCKHOLM—A committee on church law, appointed at the yearly meeting of the Swedish State Church, in session here, has approved a motion designed to grant the right of all citizens to free severance of their relationship to the state church if they desire it.

It proposes that the next Riksdag decide the question in connection with that of the general reconstruction of relationship between church and state, though always from the standpoint of the church's great mission as the evangelical people's church.

Sweden is one of the few Lutheran countries which has not, like Germany and Finland, severed the ties between church and state. The Government continues to support the church with a subsidy, with the right to taxation. Every citizen is automatically a member until the right to leave, which is attended with formalities, has come up in church meetings.

The question was raised in 1925 and 1927, partly by so-called "free churches" and partly by pastors of the state church, but the immediate cause was the commotion precipitated in the church councils by Communists, who resented being taxed to support it. They have resisted the expenditures and have constituted a real handicap to the carrying on of church business.

The ecclesiastical authorities finally agreed that religious freedom must be held a necessary preliminary to religious loyalty if conflict between the church and its members was to be avoided, a point of view which won much respectful comment in the Swedish press.

The press expressed apprehension, however, that as the object of the trouble-making Communists is systematically the breakdown of established institutions and is anti-religious, they may ignore the proposed new right to leave the church whose tenets they do not approve.

The right to leave freely the state church is a very radical proposition, but the character of the three bishops proposing it give it great weight. Ac-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Revolt in China Forcing Nanking to Severe Test

HANKOW, China (AP) — President Chiang Kai-shek has left here by railway to take command of the Nationalist troops opposing the army of Marshal Yu-hsiang.

It was generally believed here that the Government forces have suffered a heavy reverse west of Suchow and that the situation is serious.

Dispatches from Shanghai on Oct. 29 said Rear Admiral Charles B. McVay Jr. of the United States Navy had requested the movement of a division of American destroyers, from Manila to Shanghai due to disturbed conditions in the Yangtse valley.

The dispatch also reported severe fighting between the Nationalist forces and the rebellious Kuominchun, or people's army.

Advices from Manila Oct. 30 said that six American destroyers had been ordered to Chinese waters, the order being interpreted in Manila as indicating that American naval authorities in China consider conditions critical.

The Press and Education

THIS SUBJECT WILL BE DISCUSSED BY DR. HENRY FAIRFIELD OSBORN, NOTED EDUCATOR,

Tomorrow

SHOTWELL PLAN FOR CHINA STIRS PACIFIC GROUP

Transition Court, Backed by League, as Way Out of Extraterritoriality

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KYOTO, Japan—Dr. James T. Shotwell of Columbia University, has produced his plan for solution of the extraterritoriality question in China in pamphlet form. It will be used by the Institute of Pacific Relations, in session here, as one of the papers for the round table discussions on China's foreign relations.

The pamphlet has aroused wide interest. Its careful and scholarly method has made a considerable impression and it is believed that a plan has been brought forth that may very possibly be acceptable to China, Japan and the other countries concerned.

Reviewing the history of extraterritoriality, Dr. Shotwell declares that Britain and America refused wholly to abandon the right because they were displeased not with the laws, but with their administration. He therefore proposes a period of experimentation, during which the Chinese shall establish special courts in the six key cities, devoting themselves solely to foreign interests. The judges of these courts are to chosen by the Chinese, regardless of nationality, from a panel prepared by the World Court.

These courts, therefore, are wholly Chinese, yet capable of executing Chinese laws in a manner satisfactory to the Western world.

Transition Court Proposed

The Chinese present claim that the question of extraterritoriality is a political one, while Dr. Shotwell shows that the other powers regard it as a juristic question and seek "to find a way that juristic claims can be established in the framework of the Chinese political system." The United States will relinquish such rights only "as soon as China is pre-

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Cultural Study Urged to Offset Cheap, Shallow Type of Thought

"Anyone can get technical training, but you want to be educated," Prof. Robert E. Rogers of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, whose forthright addresses in Boston recently have attracted considerable attention, told 500 women students of Boston University at their weekly assembly.

'The type of college student who is combining with a kind of study that will earn her bread and butter that vague thing called culture, is the hope of our country today," Professor Rogers said.

"People have said that it is useless to clutter up the average mind with cultural material that is of no technical use and is soon forgotten. I do not agree. Whether or not you keep in your mind what you grasp of cultural subjects for immediate use is of no importance. The fact is that nothing you ever study is absolutely forgotten. Your contact with other than technical study will form a vast reservoir of material that will color your whole personality, whether you will it or not.

"If you habitually read the cheap magazines that clutter our newsstands, your whole being will be influenced. If you habitually look to the radio and the movie for your emotional outlet, all that material is going to fertilize your personality until you really become the shallow product of these shallow things.

"You college women are going to be more important and differentiated persons as a result of your college training, or you are going to be just one of that vast mob of people in the world who are still intellectually adolescent."

HOOVER INSISTS SENATE RUSH TARIFF BILL

Demands an Agreement on Measure Be Arrived At Within Two Weeks

SAYS FLEXIBLE PLAN IS STILL NECESSARY

Watson Declares President's Acceptance of Amendments Is Unlikely

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—President Hoover has entered the Senate tariff contest for a second time, not only to insure the passage of such legislation, but to demand of Republican leaders that they expedite action on the measure so as to send it to conference with the House within two weeks.

The President's action was prompted by the defeatist suggestions and proposals emanating from some of the regular Republican leaders who have turned on the tariff bill since the Democratic-Progressive coalition has put through its flexible tariff and debenture plan amendments.

To put an end to agitation from these Republican sources for shelving of the whole tariff subject, the President called into conference at the White House a group of Republican floor leaders, among them James Watson, Senator from Indiana, and Charles L. McNary, Senator from Oregon, and urged upon them the absolute importance of passing a tariff bill and doing so without delay.

The Senators assured the President they would co-operate. Mr. Watson brought the matter up on the Senate floor with a proposal that the opposing tariff factions sit down and adjust the differences between them.

"The sensible thing for men to do is to sit down and find out reasonable rates and then to pass the bill," Mr. Watson said.

Keep Campaign Pledge

"The men from the agricultural states realize that we ought to increase agricultural rates. The eastern senators feel that there are certain industries which are lagging and which need protection. The same thing to do is to find out what schedules are to be considered."

Mr. Watson emphatically denied that the President said he would sign the bill as rewritten by the coalition. He declared that the President demanded that a bill be enacted and that alone.

In a report from the White House on the President's conference with the Republican leaders, it was declared that the President had insisted that the party's campaign pledge of tariff legislation, by which adequate protection should be given to agriculture and to the industries where the changes in economic situation demand their assistance, must be carried out.

In insisting upon a tariff bill the President repeated his previous declaration of advocacy of the retention of the existing flexible tariff clause. He pointed out that no better example of the need for the flexible tariff system could be cited than the wide differences of opinion current in the Senate over the justification of various rates.

President's Statement

The text of the statement follows:

"The President was visited yesterday by a number of senators, all of whom called at their own suggestions, and presented to him the grave situation that has arisen by delays in tariff legislation.

"They called attention to the fact that the Senate has had the Tariff Bill since June, with 15 schedules to work out, and has not yet completed schedule one. It was pointed out that a large amount of important legislation must be undertaken at the regular session which would be prevented by carrying the debate into the next session.

"Some of the senators considered progress hopeless, as it appeared to them that the coalition intended to delay or defeat legislation, or did not intend to give adequate protection to industry. Others felt that some understanding should be attempted among Senate leaders by which the bill could be sent into conference with the House at an early date.

"The President said, as he has uniformly stated his position, that campaign promises should be carried out by which adequate protection should be given to agriculture and to the industries where changes in the economic situation demand their assistance. He stated that he could not believe, and, therefore, would not admit, that the United States Senate was unable to legislate, and that the interests of the country required that legislation should be completed during the special session.

Declines to Interfere

"The President has declined to interfere or to express any opinion on the details of rates or any compromise thereof, as it is obvious that, if for no other reason he could not pretend to have the necessary information in respect to many thousands of different commodities which such determination requires. But he pointed out that the wide differences of opinion and the length of the discussions in the Senate were themselves ample demonstration of the desirability of a real flexible clause in order that injustice in rates could be promptly corrected by scientific and impartial investigation and put in action without such delays as the present discussions give proof. "He urged the Republican leaders to get together and see if they could not expedite the early completion of the schedules and thus send the bill to conference with the House within the next two weeks."

Speaking for the Progressives, William E. Borah (R.), Senator from

Idaho, rejected the proposition of a conference to settle the rates and declared that no bill could be passed until the issue had been settled on the open floor of the Senate.

Mr. Borah added, however, that he was willing to enter any agreement possible for the limitation of debate which would bring the bill to an early vote.

"Our campaign pledges were clear and unmistakable," Mr. Borah declared. "The Senate can neither adjourn for holidays or rest until we have concluded the issue. The farmers have waited for 10 years."

Pat Harrison (D.), Senator from Mississippi, urged the Senate to go ahead and pass a bill and let the President then determine whether he would accept it or not. He demanded, however, that the President express his views regarding the rate schedules. The Republicans, he held, are divided in two factions regarding rates and the President, Mr. Harrison said, ought to take sides.

President's Attitude Discussed

This the President in the White House statement definitely indicated he did not contemplate doing. The problem of enacting tariff legislation, the President informed the Republican leaders, he leaves up to Congress, but he does insist that such an act be passed and that it be done without delay.

Furnifold Simmons (D.), Senator from North Carolina, ranking minority member on the Senate Finance Committee, dissented from Mr. Harrison's suggestion that the President inject himself into the rate issue.

"I do not believe that the President should interfere," Mr. Simmons said. "I am glad he has not."

Mr. Simmons also opposed Mr. Watson's proposal that the opponents on the tariff bill get together and formulate a compromise.

"That is going entirely too far," he declared. "If the Democrats had been called in by the Republicans of the Finance Committee to help draft the tariff bill, a basis might have been laid for such a compromise. Now, our differences cannot be compromised."

Plan to Prolong Contest

The tariff contest in the Senate is now no longer a strictly legislative process, but has become primarily a political one.

All sides are engaged in strategic maneuvers; the Republicans endeavoring to relieve themselves from their embarrassing position, and the Democratic-Progressive coalition fencing to keep the Republicans in difficulties and to force the tariff issue into the 1930 congressional elections.

It is still possible, though improbable, that a tariff act may be worked out. But the longer the tariff issue drags out, the more the situation plays into the hands of the opposition. It enables the coalition to maneuver the Republican leaders into a position where they may have to turn down a modified tariff bill, at the same time delaying the Administration's legislative program.

When early in September the Chamber began its consideration of the measure written by the Republican leaders it was the latter who cried alarm over alleged opposition plans to prevent passage of a tariff bill. Now it is the Republicans who are declaring that the measure is "through" and are proposing the adjournment of the special session.

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CUT EXPECTED IN NEW YORK'S DISCOUNT RATE

Reserve Board Expected to Follow Action of Bank of England

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Reduction of the New York Reserve Bank's rediscount rate from 6 to 5 per cent may be expected in view of recent financial events, high Treasury officials said.

News that the Bank of England had reduced its rate from 6½ to 6 per cent was accepted as evidence that the New York bank rate reduction will come shortly.

For some years there has been a spread of 1 per cent between the New York and London rates, highest Treasury heads pointed out, and the action in England now makes it logical that similar reduction will be made in the United States.

The break in New York stock prices is the cause both of the English and the contemplated American change, it was said. While Treasury officials were cautious in their utterances, there is the belief, amounting to conviction here, that the United States and English banking authorities are working together.

Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, had no comment to make on the charge of Joseph Robinson (D.), Senator from Arkansas, and minority floor leader, that the Administration had not taken sufficient precautions to prevent stock speculation, resulting in the recent decline.

In his statement Mr. Robinson urged conservatism in business affairs, carrying with it "some shrinkage in the volume of business transactions for a considerable time" to secure ultimate recovery. He declared that "neither the President, the Secretary of the Treasury, nor any other leader or agent of the Administration took adequate steps to prevent the collapse which they should have known must follow the orgy of speculation stimulated by their utterances." He also indirectly criticized Calvin Coolidge, who issued a statement while in the White House that he saw no cause for alarm in the expansion of brokers' loans.

Gerald P. Nye (R.), Senator from North Dakota, announced that he would offer a resolution to provide for a special commission of five senators to investigate the stock break. The senators would be Peter Norbeck (R.) of South Dakota, chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee; Duncan U. Fletcher (D.) of Florida; George Norris (R.) of Nebraska; Lee S. Overman (D.), Senator from North Carolina, and the fifth to be named by the Vice-President.

COLLECTOR BUYS STUART'S WASHINGTON

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—One of Gilbert Stuart's replicas of his famous Athenæum Washington, originally owned by William H. Aspinwall of New York, has just been sold by the Ehrich Galleries to a private New York collector. This study of Washington, the original of which is in the Boston Museum, shows the left profile of the sitter. The dark coat, the white linen jabot and other details of costume are given little definition, the artist having devoted his chief attention to his portrait of Washington's head.

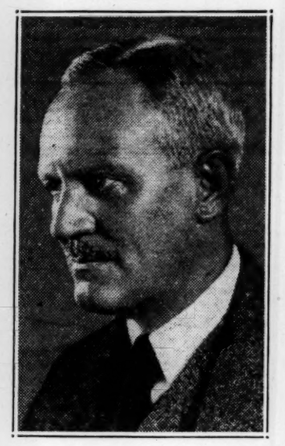
The original "Athenæum" likeness was painted after 1796, and this replica was last shown publicly in New York in 1889 in the Centennial Exhibition, which marked the hundredth anniversary of Washington's inauguration. From the possession of Mr. Aspinwall it became the property of James W. Ellsworth of New York, and later of William K. Bixby of St. Louis, from whom it was acquired by the Ehrichs.

HAZING VOTED OUT

SWARTHMORE, Pa. (AP) — Men students at Swarthmore College have voted to abolish physical hazing of freshmen. A secret ballot, taken among the students, showed 154 against the practice to 88 in its favor. The decision does not affect freshmen rules relating to the wearing of caps and tags and other milder forms of initiation.

Leaders in Pacific Parley at Kyoto

Florence M. Henderson



Marceau

Left—Prof. Quincy Wright of the University of Chicago, Who Leads Discussion on Food Issue. Right—Frederick P. Keppel, President of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, Authority on Industrial Problems.

SHOTWELL PLAN FOR CHINA STIRS PACIFIC GROUP

(Continued from Page 1)

pared to provide protection by law and through her courts to American citizens, their rights and their property," according to a formal note of Secretary of State Kellogg in 1927.

Dr. Shotwell points out that in time more and more Chinese would naturally be chosen to serve on this transition court. He suggests that his international court should determine the finances of the courts affecting foreigners, and that the details can best be worked out by jurists in conjunction with diplomats.

Great Britain, France, Japan and the United States are the four powers whose interests in China are greatest. France is not yet a full fledged member of the conference as yet, but has observers present.

Food Problems Discussed

Round table discussions under the leadership of Frederick Keppel of New York, president of the Carnegie Corporation; William H. Kilpatric of Teacher's College, Columbia; Archibald Rose from London (formerly in the British consular service) and L. K. Tao, a prominent Chinese, considered the social and economic aspects of industrialism with their related questions of food supply, population and immigration.

The meeting discussed ways in which the social and economic effects of industrialism are either detrimental or beneficial to workers or the community, in respect to wages, hours, employment, effects on children and family life; effect of industrialism on small industries; decline of agriculture and break-up of the villages; ways in which increasing industrialism in the Pacific may be accompanied by greater or less concentration of economic control, inequality of wealth, and by raising or lowering of living standards; exchange of experience between nations in social and economic organization.

Problems of food and population in the Pacific area were brought before other round-table groups of the conference under the leadership of J. B. Condliffe, an Australian, the research secretary at the headquarters of the institute in Honolulu, and Dr. Quincy Wright, professor of political science at the University of Chicago.

Migration to Rubber Country

The story of one of the greatest migrations in history, that of Chinese into British Malaya, and how it has come to affect the daily life of every American who owns a car, was graphically presented by W. J. Hinton, former professor of economics at Hongkong University.

"The population of Singapore and of all the Straits Settlements is now predominantly Chinese," according to Dr. Hinton. "Chinese contact with Malaya dates from medieval times, but it was only a quarter of a century ago, when the Western world suddenly found it needed much rubber that the great migration of both Chinese and Indians into British Malaya began. The native Malaya was quite unable to compete with the Chinese in either industry or intelligence, for the Malaya follows the customary pursuits and sports of a gentleman. He cannot be bothered by trade and calculations, while the Chinese are the most adaptable of people. Nothing is impossible to them. They can outwork, outwit and outwait any other race.

In this land which produces about half the rubber and more than one-third of the tin of the world, said Mr. Hinton, Chinese-owned mines account for about half the tin produced, while Chinese rubber interests are second only to the British. In trade, commerce and local manufacturing the Chinese are again the dominant factor. Already the Chinese approximate half the total population. A third of a million Chinese a year enter British Malaya. Under British rule and protection they are helping to build up a wealthy and progressive country. This economic background is a monument to cooperation of races with a diversity of gifts but a unity of goodwill.

Dr. Hinton emphasized the fact that the British problem of teaching the native to rule in Malaya was the problem every imperialist nation must meet, not only in Pacific dependencies, but throughout the world.

BRITAIN LEAVES SCHNEIDER RACE

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Air Ministry announces the Government will not enter the Royal Air Force team again for the Schneider Trophy race. The reason given is that the contest has now assumed a character not in accordance with the intentions of the donor, and, secondly, as sufficient data can be collected for practical development, such a large public expenditure is unjustified. This decision does not prevent entry by private enterprise, though under the present race conditions this is regarded as unlikely.

The question of alteration of the Schneider Trophy conditions has already been mooted in British flying circles, though this must be decided finally by an international aeronautical federation, which body would also presumably decide where the next contest will take place, should Britain not take part.

GUGGENHEIM'S GIFT AIDS AIR PHOTOGRAPHY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—The Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics has just made an additional gift of $30,000 to Syracuse University for supplementary equipment in the new course of aerial photography and survey. The course is the first of its kind established in the country, according to the announcement.

This is the second donation made by the Fund to Syracuse University for this purpose, a similar amount having been granted last summer. The additional amount will be used to purchase equipment needed for the course during the next few years.

British Will Restore Egyptian Constitution

CAIRO, Egypt (AP)—A royal decree restoring the Egyptian Senate and the articles of the constitution will probably be issued tomorrow, marking one of the important steps of the British Labor Government toward greater freedom for Egypt.

Another decree will fix Dec. 21 as the day for a general election.

A royal decree on July 19, 1928, suspended the Egyptian constitution in many articles for a period of three years, and the King resumed the power of legislating by decree. The policy of the British Labor ministry tends toward greater responsibility and freedom in Government for Egypt.

NEW YORK JUDGES URGE BOYS' TRAINING SCHOOL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Erection of a boys' training school at Warwick, in Orange County, has been asked by the New York State Association of Judges of Children's Courts in session here.

Resolutions urge the Governor and the Legislature to appropriate funds for the institution, stating that its construction is of "prime need in overcoming the crime situation and in preventing juvenile delinquents from developing into adult criminals."

RAIL APPLICATION DENIED

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has denied the application of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad to reopen for special arguments the petition of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad for control of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway.

WOMEN'S ARTS AND INDUSTRIES EXHIBIT OPENS

Achievements of Pioneers Recalled as Parallel of Modern Progress

Pioneer New England women are paid a tribute for their early perseverance against great odds by the brilliant summation of the subsequent women's achievements, recorded in the New England Exposition of Women's Arts and Industries, current through Saturday at the Hotel Statler in Boston.

Forty-five trades, professions and guilds are represented in the booths which form long, double aisles down the ballroom and overflow into the foyer. Women in hand work, women in the professions, women in politics all have their place in this pattern of what men like to call the distaff side of contemporary life; and on the pillars about the ballroom are placards bearing the names of the great women of both New England's past and present. Julia Ward Howe, Dorothy Bradford, Mary Chilton, Priscilla Mullins, Mary Baker Eddy, Grace Coolidge, Edith Nourse Rogers, Amelia Earhart, Anna C. M. Tillinghast, Elizabeth Peabody and Elizabeth Prentiss are among them.

A Simple Tribute

For the visitor, familiar in the least with the sacrifices made by the women of early New England to liberate their sex from the prejudice which would have stood in the way of their economic and social advancement, the names, so simply printed in white on black cards, are all that is needed to set moving a train of grateful thought.

The tour of the Exposition should be undertaken in the reflective manner. One cannot scurry through the aisles and look here at beautifully tooled leathers, and there at remarkable tied and dyed silks, and elsewhere at lovely laces and linens, hand-hooked rugs, skillful dressmaking, and most fascinating confections, for such a sketchy view is not fair either to oneself or to the talents illustrated.

The Paul Revere Pottery, set in Brighton so high upon its hill, is represented by a beautiful exhibit of small and larger pieces in the colors and designs which have set this pottery apart in its field. The pottery was established in the summer of 1908, in the cellar of a little house in Brookline. That its low roofed, rambling structure now sits with dignity on one of the highest hills surrounding Boston is perhaps a symbol as well as a circumstance.

It is not posible to view the expressions in sugar and color of the Boston Candy Schol without wishing wistfully at once for the skill to duplicate them. Ella M. Brown, the principal of the school, points out that candy making has become a skilled trade, and that the advantages of learning the trade are obvious, inasmuch as any well-equipped home kitchen has adequate facilities for practical candy making and the returns for such labor are satisfactory.

Of all the 45 women's representatives occupying booths, the Adams & Swett rug cleaning service is perhaps the oldest in point of experience, it having passed its seventy-third year in business.

Printing Draws Interest

The Women's Educational and Industrial Union, "50 years young" in the service and interest of women, displays its handwork varieties, and its facilities for the printing of fine stationery. One would be a poor Bostonian, indeed, not to be thoroughly conversant with the excellences and experience represented in the Union's food shop and between this department and the handwork department lie the greatest strength and romance of the Union since its inception a shade more than a half-century ago.

Banking, dressmaking, a school of hotel and tea-room training, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, women's divisions of campaign committees for forthcoming municipal elections and the Leland Powers School of the Spoken Word, all have their places. Manifestly it is impossible within the limits of space to adequately discuss the variety and the skill of the women's work represented in the exposition, or to indicate the romance and vitality to be found by the visitors who take time to look carefully for themselves.

Palestine to Grant Limited Damages

JERUSALEM (AP)—Considering that the fines imposed on offenders in the Arab-Jewish rioting last August probably will be inadequate to meet claims for damages, the Palestine Government has decided as an alternative to make grants of compensation to a limited amount.

An official communiqué, dealing with the question, laid down the fundamental that the compensation shall not be paid when the loss occurred in an area in which Arabs and Jews engaged in promiscuous fighting.

Other cases in which the compensations shall not be paid are those where the loss is attributable to the neglect of the claimants through failure to return after the disturbances or leaving property without the Government's order or advice.

The compensation will be paid in proper cases to the dependents of those slain and to those partially or totally incapacitated.

Argentine President's Policies Criticized

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—President Hipolito Irigoyen's policy toward the Argentine provinces is severely criticized by Governor Laurencena, of Entre Rios Province, in a message directed to the provincial legislature. Governor Laurencena, an Anti-Irigoyenist Socialist, in his message said:

"Political subservience is being carried to the point of defying the figure of the chieftain, handing over to him every government function. This places the country in a situation which inevitably must lead to a dictatorship or anarchy."

The official relations between the government of this province and the national Government have been maintained hitherto on a footing of mutual respect, Governor Laurencena declared, but this circumstance could neither prevent nor excuse him from considering the effects of the national Government's policy.

POLAND ESTABLISHES BOUNTIES ON GRAIN

WARSAW, Poland (AP)—The Polish Cabinet has decided to establish a system of bounties on exports of barley, rye, wheat, oats and flour for a period of five months. The bounties amount to from 44 cents to 66 cents per 100 kilograms.

The Cabinet hopes in this way to facilitate the disposal of the surplus from the harvest and bring about standardization in exports of cereals and flour.

RIGHT TO QUIT STATE CHURCH UP TO RIKSDAG

(Continued from Page 1)

cording to Swedish law, anyone wishing to belong to another denomination must make the request in writing to the ecclesiastical authorities and then wait three months "in case of change of mind," and again give reasons in person to the same authorities.

The bishop's move, supported by Bishops Stadener and Rodhe, to provide for unhindered release, came as a surprise. The difficulty with the Communists was accentuated when the ecclesiastical body received a request for the release of a member who desired to join the Jewish Synagogue, for which the law made no provision, except in the case of Christians.

The committee on church law consists of five laymen and five churchmen, and this year's parliament will act upon its findings. The question of reduced taxation for ecclesiastical purposes on non-church members has yet to be worked out. It has been suggested that an extra tax be imposed on church members to cover the deficit.

A Governor, So It Seems, Is No Hero to Mail Man

PITTSFIELD, Mass. (AP)—Frank G. Allen, even though he be the Governor of Massachusetts, is only a name to the United States Government.

J. Turner of this city addressed a box of apples to "His Excellency, Frank G. Allen, Weston, Mass.," but the Postoffice Department asked him to furnish a better address as no Frank G. Allen was known in Weston.

Mr. Turner discovered that the Governor's home is in Norwood.

American Musicians To Be Given Hearings

NEW YORK (AP)—A group of notable friends of music, known as the Schubert Memorial, has evolved a plan, it is announced, by which it hopes to win hearings each year for young American musicians, and to launch a few of them upon careers.

Last season the group sponsored the introduction of four new artists to the musical public of New York, Baltimore and Providence, and chose two more who will be presented this season to audiences in New York, and other cities of the country.

The scope of this search for native musical talent is to be made national this season, and from 200 or more young men and women entered in preliminary competitions in San Francisco, Chicago, Los Angeles and New York, 10 will be selected to contest here in April. From these 10 will be chosen two artists whom the Schubert Memorial will present to the Nation during the season of 1930-31.

FORD TO RESTORE OLD MICHIGAN LUMBER CAMP

JOHANNESBURG, Mich. (AP)—The entire equipment of an old-time lumber camp in Otsego County, such as flourished in Michigan during the seventies, has been bought by Henry Ford for his early American museum at Dearborn.

The outfit includes bunks, ox yokes, chains, spike skids, draws, sleighs, saws, grub hooks, camealongs, skidding tongs, and other pieces of antiquated equipment. Even the kitchen sink, towel rollers, dinner horns and water jugs will be transported to Dearborn to be set up there.

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Several hundred thousand Roses in several hundred varieties are described and priced in "Roses by Bobbink & Atkins." Comments are made on their merits and demerits, and all are perfectly classified and arranged to make ordering easy.

Autumn Rose Bulletin
with many suggestions as to proper varieties for modern Rose gardens, is now available. A copy will be mailed on request to those who intend to plant Roses.

Hardy Herbaceous Plants
New and old-fashioned flowers as Achillea, Peonies, Iris, Aquilegia, Campanula, Dianthus, Epimedium, Heathers, Day Lilies in variety, Eremurus, Potentillas, and rock garden plants. Our catalogue "Hardy Herbaceous Plants" will be mailed on request to those who intend to plant perennials.

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50 Tables
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Our equipment is strictly in accordance with the championship rules.

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Run in connection with Billiard Club
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Baked stuffed lobster, Thermidor French fried potatoes, sliced tomatoes 75¢
All you can eat of steamed DUXBURY CLAMS, drawn butter, clam broth 50¢

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Covers one of the fastest growing markets in Canada. Ask us for particulars.
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EDMONTON, ALBERTA, CANADA
"The Edmonton Journal aims to be an Independent, Clean Newspaper for the Home, Devoted to Public Service."

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Established 1883. A great newspaper covering a rich territory of Western Canada. Rates and full information upon application. Ask any advertising agency.
"The Calgary Daily Herald aims to be an Independent, Clean Newspaper for the Home, Devoted to Public Service."

THE MONITOR READER

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

1. The fact that there are too many lawyers.
2. 25 per cent.
3. It cuts three times more wood than is grown.
4. The shoes should be of a darker harmonizing color.
5. "To see clearly."

The Tribune
WINNIPEG
"Its remarkable growth in the past two years deserves the careful attention of purchasers of advertising space."
"The Tribune aims to be an Independent, Clean Newspaper for the Home, Devoted to Public Service."

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Presenting
the newest things in Hats, Haberdashery and Clothing, for Fall.
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MODERNIZED
The Hub
with
3 New Stories
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BALTIMORE, MD.
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The smartest in
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An Inn, beautifully furnished with things of other days, and also a gallery where prints, paintings and objects of art are on exhibit and sale.
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¶ Here are your favorite departments in spacious new quarters, so well arranged and so filled with beautiful and unusual things that holiday shopping is both a convenience and a pleasure.
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ROCHESTER: 81 Main St. W., 381 Main St. E.
SCHENECTADY: 173 Jay St.
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YONKERS: 5 Palisade Ave.
CONNECTICUT
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WATERBURY: 49 Center St.
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SPRINGFIELD: 117 State St., 220 Worthington St.
FALL RIVER: 198 So. Main St.
WORCESTER: 227 Main St., 636 Main St.
NEW BEDFORD: 199 Union St.
NEW JERSEY
NEWARK: 111 Mulberry St., 209 Centre Market, 561 Orange St.
NEW BRUNSWICK: 103 Church St.
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TARIFF LOBBY OPPOSED FREE RAW MATERIAL

Kirby Explains Activities of Three Interrelated Groups at Capital

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—John Henry Kirby of Houston, Tex., who described himself as a manufacturer of lumber, also a farmer, asked to come before the Senate committee investigating lobbying and make a statement.

He was not permitted to proceed with his statement, however, T. H. Caraway (D.), Senator from Arkansas, at once taking him in hand for a searching examination of his activities and their ramifications, also those of J. A. Arnold, secretary of the Southern Tariff Association, of which Mr. Kirby is president.

This body was organized in 1920, Mr. Kirby explained, by farmers and stock raisers, to oppose the policy of free raw materials. He had contributed about $2000 a year to it, the witness testified, later modifying this statement to the extent of saying that in 1928 he had made no contribution.

"How much was spent in bringing delegations to Washington?" Mr. Caraway inquired.

"A considerable amount," said Mr. Kirby.

Opposed Garner's Policy

The witness was asked if he knew of a working partnership between Mr. Arnold and R. B. Creager, Republican committeeman, to move C. C. Belcher into John N. Garner's district so as to run against him.

Mr. Kirby said he did not and volunteered the information that he was a Democrat. Letters between Mr. Creager and Mr. Arnold were read. The witness said he knew nothing of the correspondence. He was a friend of Mr. Garner's but he thought he ought to be defeated because of the stand he had taken on state taxes, Mr. Kirby said. No money from the association's treasury had been used against Mr. Garner.

It was brought out that Mr. Kirby had contributed $1000 a year for five years to the American Taxpayers' League, and that he was president, and that he had contributed $10 to the National Council of State Legislatures, which he explained, had been formed to protest against "congressional usurpation of rights reserved to the states."

He made speeches all over the country, Mr. Kirby said, and had given out about 15 interviews.

Nonpartisan Forum

The Southern Tariff Association, which had membership in all the southern states, Mr. Kirby said, had four cardinal points as its purpose: (1), To provide a nonpartisan forum for the discussion of economic questions; (2) to oppose free raw materials; (3) to contend that the benefits and burdens of tariff legislation be equally distributed, and (4) that taxes be levied at the customs offices to protect American industry, having respect to the American standard of living.

Mr. Kirby, under close questioning, testified that the Southern Tariff Association, the American Taxpayers' League, and the National Council of State Legislatures, are interrelated in that they occupy the same offices in Washington, that Mr. Kirby is president of the first and third organizations, and that Mr. Arnold is general manager of the first two.

Mr. Arnold on the stand testified that the Taxpayers' League received and spent around $150,000 a year, and the Southern Tariff Association approximately $50,000 annually.

"How do you raise funds?" Mr. Arnold was asked.

"Oh, any way we can," he said.

$100,000 FOR LIBRARY SCHOOL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—A gift of $100,000 to the library of the University of North Carolina has been announced. The gift was from the Carnegie Corporation to establish a library school.

Mexicans Undaunted by Great Mountains in Blasting Trail for Tourist Highway

National Photo and News Service, San Antonio, Tex.

MEXICO CLIMBS ROCKY HEIGHTS TO BUILD ROADS

(Continued from Page 1)

passable provisional road through Mamulique. There was nothing "mañana" about Señor Toscano.

This road has since been widened into a broad gravel highway which climbs over the divide without exceeding at any point a 6 per cent grade. This is the maximum grade contemplated on the new national system of Mexican highways, and easy curves prevail. Approximately 1500 men worked on the cut through Mamulique Pass.

Motoring into Mexico is essentially a pastime for those who seek color rather than mileage, who find more pleasure in driving over 20 miles of smooth gravel looking at mountains, pack burros and haciendas than over 100 miles of asphalt looking at billboards, the speedometer and the car ahead.

Through Virgin Territory

The roads are more notable for the virgin type of country they open up and for the difficulties overcome by Mexican road builders than for their extent in comparison with the highway systems of some boulevarded section of the United States.

So far as atmosphere is concerned, one is beginning to get into Mexico when he reaches San Antonio. Along the road from Houston he will have seen some of the almost countless kinds of cactus which are to become even more familiar below the Rio Grande. Here he will find stores full of Mexican pottery and chili peppers, and a considerable part of the population swarthy skinned, sombrero hatted, short of stature, speaking the musical Mexican Spanish.

Thus, when construction of the Pan-American highway began, San Antonio pre-empted the title of "the motorists' gateway to Mexico." Mr. Furlong has driven extensively over the new Mexican highways to bring back reports as to what sort of going the American motorist may expect to find, and his department of the Chamber of Commerce furnishes logs, maps and general information on these routes.

He reports that the Mexican road builders are making almost unbelievably rapid progress beyond Monterrey, that they have gotten ahead of their schedule and expect to open the road from the border to Mexico City by next August.

Border Restrictions Eased

Recently there has been formed a Mexican-American Touring Association, which has obtained a simplification of the requirements for crossing the border. At Laredo, Tex., 154 miles from San Antonio, the boundary is reached. Across the Rio Grande is Neuvo Laredo—and Mexico.

If one is going into Mexico for only 10 days or less, as for a visit to Monterrey and Saltirro, he may obtain a special tourist passport and a permit for his car by applying to the Laredo Chamber of Commerce and identifying himself by some good character reference.

If he wishes, however, to go into the interior of Mexico, the motor tourist must have passport photographs made and take them either to the Mexican consul nearest his home city or in Laredo. The consul will issue a tourist card without charge. Then he must arrange through a customs broker in Laredo for the bonding of his car, either by depositing the amount of duty, which will be refunded on returning, or by furnishing bond for that amount.

Miles Without a Curve

Once out of Nuevo Laredo one is on what is believed to be the longest straight stretch of improved highway in the world, a tangent of 44 miles without a curve or deviation. This is the tourist's introduction to the Pan-American Highway which is expected one day to extend to the lower tip of Mexico and thence through Guatemala and other Central American nations to link the two continents.

But this straightaway across the Rio Grande plans where jackrabbits and an occasional coyote bound through the mesquite scrub is not at all a sample of the terrain over which most of the highway to Mexico City is being built. Farther along one bowls across the gorge of the Rio Salado on a modern bridge where less than five years ago the only crossing was a rocky ford.

About Vallecillos and Sabinas Hidalgo herds of goats and sheep, and an occasional herder's hut, dot the landscape. The level land gives way to broken ranges thick with cacti, and a few yucca trees hint of forests ahead. Soon you are in the Mamulique Pass.

A few miles more of wild mountain scenery, deep valleys and views of greater distances than the average tenderfoot will believe, a new bridge over the Rio Ramos, and then one is within sight of El Obispado, a historic mountain landmark overlooking the city of Monterrey. Here, 145 miles from the United States border, the tourist is in the metropolis of northern Mexico. He has covered the entire distance over a well maintained gravel surface much of which has been oiled and a little of which carries a bituminous topping.

LANCASHIRE INTERESTED IN CANADIAN TARIFF

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng.—J. L. Tattersall, vice-chairman of the Lancashire Cotton Corporation, at the request of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce has agreed to represent Lancashire interests before the Canadian Government Tariff Board.

The action is the result of a strong appeal from the Government whose representatives in Canada have wired home stressing importance of the personal attendance of a cotton representative to give further evidence in support of the claim for revision of the new tariff regulation which rules that to qualify for preference given to British goods imported by Canada goods must be 50 per cent of British material and labor.

CLEMENTEL'S CABINET CHANCE REPORTED GOOD

Already Members of Government Are Being Canvassed —Briand Is Included

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The latest news is that Etienne Clémentel has a good chance of forming a government. A majority support of the Radical Socialists, in spite of Edouard Daladier's annoyance, appears to be assured. They held a meeting at which Camille Chautemps, one of their leaders, was sent as an Ambassador to M. Clémentel. He was to ask certain questions and to obtain certain answers.

As the Radicals hold the key to the combination which M. Clémentel is endeavoring to form, this would appear good business for the prospective Premier. It remains to be seen what the Republicans of the Left will do. It so often happens that if one party comes into a coalition, another party walks out of it, and the Radicals and the Republicans of the Left are like oil and water, difficult to mix.

But the Left Republicans seem anxious to come in this time and already members of the new government are being canvassed, and according to the afternoon papers M. Clémentel will have Aristide Briand as Foreign Secretary and André Tardieu or Camille Chautemps as vice-president of the Council and Minister of Justice, Jean Durand as Minister of the Interior, M. Cheron as Minister of Finance, Henri de Jouvenel as Minister of War, George Leyghes at the Admiralty and Louis Loucheur as Minister of Labor.

It is regarded as a pretty good combination, especially as it contains some more important leaders of the Briand-Tardieu Cabinet.

Success Not Certain

It is, however, not absolutely safe to predict that M. Clémentel will succeed. But he should soon be able to make his decision known to President Doumergue. If Clémentel does succeed, France will have a Cabinet of a safe and humdrum character, which will be largely controlled by M. Briand and the members of the last Cabinet. Thus it will continue M. Briand's foreign policy, so that the Hague agreements will be ratified and the evacuation of the Rhineland will take place at the end of June.

Will Etienne Clémentel succeed in forming a government? That is what every journalist in Paris wants to know. The Radical leader, Edouard Daladier has retired fulminating against Aristide Briand, who, he declares, has upset his apple cart by making it appear that he (M. Daladier) was trying to form a government on the lines of the Bloc National, when all that he was doing was endeavoring to unite the Radical elements of the Chamber of Deputies.

It seems that there was confusion between the words Union Republicaine which M. Briand used in a message to the press and the expression Union des Republicains which M. Daladier employed. It does not seem much to make fuss about, as M. Briand says, but to M. Daladier and other orthodox Radicals there is all the distinction between goats and sheep in the use of these two titles. Why one should denote the inclusion of reactionary groups and the other not is a mystery known only to those who have intimate knowledge of the intricacies of French politics, and if such confusion is possible even among the elect, ordinary mortals may be pardoned for not always knowing the shade of political color which a party label connotes.

French Politics Shifting

Who would have thought for instance that Republicans of the Left really lean to the Right? Whatever may be the rights and wrongs of M. Daladier's quarrel with M. Briand, it reveals the extraordinary difficulty of finding a firm foundation for parliamentary Government mid the shifting sands of French politics, in which almost everyone has an opinion of his own and many want to lead and few to follow.

In these circumstances M. Clémentel's task is not an enviable one. He has already, it is said, secured the support of M. Briand which appears to be the first thing necessary in forming a Cabinet. It does not matter whether you helped to overthrow Briand or not. As you cannot leave him out of account you have got to rope him in to the game of Cabinet making. That is the feeling expressed here.

This time the Socialists are ruled out while the extreme Right is not within the range of M. Clémentel's power of attracting votes. But to form his government, M. Clémentel must be certain of the support of the Radical Socialists. They are the key to the new combination, which, if M. Clémentel succeeds, is to include 330 Deputies drawn from eight different groups to be found between the Socialists and the party of the extreme right.

MUST KEEP LEFT TO BE RIGHT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—After Dec. 1 pedestrians on North Carolina highways will be required to walk on the left-hand side, according to a new ruling by the State Highway Commission.

HOOVER HEARS PLEA FOR FUNDS TO AID FORESTS

Use of Submarginal Land for Lumber Crop Instead of Farming, Urged

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Forest conservationists conferred with President Hoover here regarding a balanced program of forest activities and later held a meeting under the auspices of the American Forestry Association which was addressed by prominent officials.

Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, advocated the utilization of marginal and submarginal lands unsuited for agriculture for the planting of new forests.

"One of the main difficulties in the American agriculture," he said, "is that many acres are under cultivation that should be growing forests. These lands cannot compete with the more fertile acres in the matter of raising crops and their profitable and sensible utilization appears to be one of the most important of our agricultural problems."

Robert P. Bass, former Governor of New Hampshire, who was spokesman at the conference with President Hoover, said in part:

"We wish to lay before you the necessity for more comprehensive steps to insure a permanent and continuous supply of forest products essential to the future growth and prosperity of the country.

"We petition for larger appropriations under existing Congressional authorization for forest fire protection, reforestation and tree planting, the purchase of forest land by the Federal Government and research.

"The modest program for the purchase of forest land contemplated under the McNary-Woodruff Act and recommended by the Forest Reservation Commission is now only partially provided for financially. The appropriation this year is $1,000,000 short of the original recommendation. At the present rate I am told that it will take 35 years to complete the purchase contemplated by the Forest Reservation Commission."

George D. Pratt, president of the American Forestry Association, called the President's attention to the fact that they stood back of the Government's conservation work as conducted by the Forest Service, Biological Survey, the Bureau of Fisheries and the National Park Service. "We do not come for new legislation," he said, "but merely for your recommendation and approval of appropriations which have already been authorized by legislation."

John W. Blodgett of Grand Rapids, Mich., representing the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, called attention to the co-operative efforts being conducted by the lumber industry with the Federal Government. The lumber industry, according to Mr. Blodgett, is now taking the lead in research work. He asked for larger funds with which to carry on the program laid down by the Government in the McSweeney-McNary Law.

100-STORY BUILDING PLANNED

NEW YORK (AP)—The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company plans to become the owner of the tallest building in the world by erecting a 100-story structure, Corbett, Harrison & MacMurray, New York architects, have announced.

CONSERVATIVES WIN ELECTION IN ONTARIO

Liquor Control Act and Reduction in Various Services Chief Issues

TORONTO, Ont. (AP)—The Conservative Government of the Premier, Howard Ferguson, was maintained in power by the voters of Ontario in an election in which the liquor control act played a leading part.

In addition to its stand on liquor, the Conservative Party promised to work for a reduction in motor license fees, a reduction in hydro service charges to rural users, expansion and development in agriculture and mining and improvements in the educational system.

The Progressives went down to defeat on a platform which demanded bone-dry legislation and the Liberals had declared for a plebiscite if a demand for a change should become manifest.

Mr. Ferguson, whose government was returned to power in 1926 on a platform providing solely for liquor control legislation, stood ready to win or lose on the people's judgment of his policy. He had promised to maintain and strengthen the control of the sale of liquor and to improve the legislation enacted after his 1926 victory.

Incomplete returns indicated a victory for him and his government.

The Premier and his complete slate of 11 other Cabinet members were elected. Mr. Ferguson defeated his prohibitionist opponent, the Rev. T. H. Bradley, by a substantial margin.

W. E. N. Sinclair, Liberal leader, retained his seat, but several other members of his party fell. L. G. Lethbridge, leader of the Progressive Party, was defeated in a three-cornered fight, the election of Dr. L. W. Freele, Conservative, being conceded.

The early returns were mostly from urban ridings, but as reports from the rural districts began to be received, indications were that the Ferguson Government also was making a strong showing there.

ALMEIDA HAS PASSED ON

LISBON, Portugal (AP)—Antonio Jose Almeida, former Portuguese President, has passed on. He was elected President in 1918. Under his administration Portugal's relations with foreign countries were improved and strengthened.

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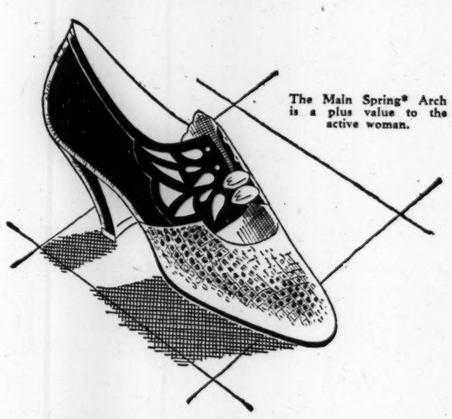

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THE important mode of contrasts attains a new degree of subtlety in this WALK-OVER oxford. Not contrast in color. But contrast in feeling. Genuine Brown Lizard with Brown Suede. The first a polished, tweed-textured surface. The other a rich, dull silken nap. To increase the pleasure of walking, this oxford, the PLAZA, is supported with the Main Spring* Arch.

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The Sophisticated Frock

illustrated above—has the new long silhouette in the back—in heavy crepe de chine—in red, dahlia, green, white or black; sizes 16 to 40— at $59.

For the Debutante

the 1929-30 version of the *robe de style* in taffeta—illustrated at left—in pink, green, rose, white or black; sizes 14 to 20— at $65.

WANAMAKER'S—SECOND FLOOR, OLD BUILDING

John Wanamaker New York

WANAMAKER PLACE—NINTH STREET AT BROADWAY

SPORT REFEREE OUSTS EUROPE'S DRILLMASTERS

Baseball and Other Games Now Supplant Military Training in Many Nations

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — Advanced methods of physical education are making prodigious gains in Europe, and on a large part of the continent the new type of instructor is superseding the old military drillmaster, according to Louis C. Schroeder, physical education secretary of the United States national council and the world committee of the Young Men's Christian Association.

For the first time such training is being widely applied in a manner dissociated from militarism, he said, with the effect of a spontaneous student enthusiasm hitherto unattainable.

Mr. Schroeder has just returned here for a year's furlough after 10 years' work in Europe. It is deemed significant, he said, that the earliest start and most rapid growth of the new physical education were made in Germany, whose leaders had perceived from war experience that the old military methods did not give needed results in individual efficiency.

"In France the growth was delayed because of political factionalism, but it has now obtained a strong start and has spread over the country. In Spain it had a late inception and thus far is confined to the larger cities. In Italy the development has come in the last two years.

"In Sweden, Denmark and Switzerland a more diversified order of physical training is coming into vogue to supplement the established systems of gymnastics. Holland has shown a marked increase of interest in sports and games since the Olympic Games there last year. Denmark exhibits keen interest in football. In Estonia, and to a less degree in Latvia, the interest in this movement has become alive. Poland is becoming a fertile field of growth, Portugal shares in the advance, but very little has been done thus far in Bulgaria or Jugoslavia. Greece is taking hold of the work and there is a very marked development in Turkey, where the change of Government has had a signal effect in this regard."

For the first time in 1926 women, three in number, participated in a 50-meter dash at Constantinople, Mr. Schroder continued. Now hundreds of Turkish women compete in track and field events, volleyball and basketball.

Association football is found to be generally the most popular game in this new European movement, he said, but there is also great interest in the American games of basketball and volley ball. The Greek centers at Athens and Saloniki take strongly to the American type of games. Football and basketball are found to be particularly fitted to the Spanish mood, and in Barcelona, where the seating capacity formerly was taxed at three bull rings it is now difficult to fill one ring, so great has been the shift to the new sports, he added.

In some countries adaptations are being made from various games to produce a new example of sport. The new Italian game of volata was found to be made up of contributions from basketball, Rugby, Association football and German handball.

UNIVERSITY RECEIVES $150,000 DORMITORY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Alfred University, at Alfred, N. Y., will receive $150,000 for a men's dormitory through a gift by Miss Nancy Bartlett of New York and Paris, it was announced at a dinner of university trustees and friends held here. The building will be a memorial to her father, Frank H. Bartlett of Olean, N. Y., long a trustee of Alfred.

The gift was announced in connection with the fall meeting of trustees, which is always held in New York. The gift is the largest in the history of the university. The college plant and endowment, now valued at $2,000,000, has been built up largely through comparatively small gifts, which Dr. Boothe C. Davis, president of Alfred, cited as perhaps without parallel.

Territorial Rights Is Issue in Ireland

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DUBLIN—The northern law courts have granted an injunction to the Foyle & Bann Fishery Company against 38 Donegal fishermen, all residents of Irish Free State territory, restraining them from trespassing in the fishing waters of Lough Foyle.

This, however, is only an incident in a much bigger controversy as to the territorial ownership of Lough Foyle. While the fishery company relies on a charter granted by Charles II, which they claim annexes Lough Foyle to the county of Derry, and therefore makes it part of the territory of northern Ireland, the Irish Free State contends that under the Anglo-Irish treaty of 1922, it is empowered to exercise territorial rights over all Irish waters.

At present the question is under discussion by representatives of the British Government and the Free State, and it is considered improbable that the authorities of Northern Ireland will take measures to enforce the injunction pending a decision on the problem of territorial rights.

Dutch Are Opposed To Beet Subsidy

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE HAGUE—The Dutch Senate has rejected, by 28 against 19, a bill intended to give temporary subsidy to the national beet sugar industry by means of a production premium to refiners of a maximum of $6 per ton on white sugar.

The defeat of the bill voted by a slight majority in the Second Chamber last April is considered an expression of the national feeling that protectionist measures are no longer desirable in a world which is trying to shake off all trade barriers between nations.

During the discussions it was stated that the prospects for Dutch beet sugar were much improved, and that production and consumption were rapidly approaching a balance.

Horseplay Is Taboo for Edinburgh Vote

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDINBURGH — Three candidates for the Lord Rectorship of Edinburgh University will be voted upon next Saturday, Winston Churchill and G. K. Chesterton, Liberal, and Mrs. Sidney Webb, Labor, wife of Lord Passfield, Secretary of State for Dominions and Colonies.

It has been agreed by mutual consent this year that there will be no students' battle with attendant "delights" of soot and rotten eggs. A new principal is to be installed and horseplay is temporarily taboo.

G. Bernard Shaw has written: "If Mrs. Beatrice Webb could take part in the polls of all the universities of the world neither Churchill nor Chesterton would have a dog's chance against her. Even as it is neither Churchill nor Chesterton is quite stupid nor illiterate enough to be quite certain of victory. As Lady Passfield she would probably romp in."

CHICAGO PREPARES FOR 1930 AIR RACES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Next year's national air races are to be held in this city, it is announced, following a meeting of business men who are to raise $200,000 to finance them. The Chicago Air Race Corporation, with Col. R. R. McCormick, newspaper publisher, as chairman of the board, was organized recently to take advantage of the award made by the National Aeronautical Association in Washington, D. C., two weeks ago.

No field has been designated for the races. Earl H. Reynolds, president of the local race body, said that no one field would be large enough to hold all the events, and they might call upon several fields to cooperate in putting on the finest air races ever staged. No date has been set, but the eight days before Labor Day are favored.

EPISCOPALIANS ELECT DR. DAVIS

BUFFALO (AP)—The Rev. Dr. Cameron J. Davis, rector of Trinity Church, Buffalo, was elected Episcopal Bishop Coadjutor of Western New York on the fourth ballot over the Rev. Dr. Wyatt Brown of St. Paul's Cathedral.

FOREIGN POLICY OF U. S. DECLARED TO BE CHANGING

In Kerr's Opinion Paris Pact Takes Place of Monroe Doctrine

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—The two greatest powers, the United States and the British Empire, have solemnly made the peace pact the basis of their policy and accepted naval parity, Philip Kerr, secretary to the Rhodes Trust for England declared, referring to the recent Hoover-MacDonald negotiations and the ratification of the Paris pact by the United States Senate, in a speech he delivered before the Institute of Foreign Politics at Hamburg.

Is this Anglo-American domination of the world? he asked, and immediately replied in the negative. It was not directed against any power, it was designed to prompt no political object. "It is simply a declaration that it is the primary policy of the two powers to stand behind the peace instrument which has already been signed by practically all the powers of the globe and that they invite every one of these powers to co-operate with them in making it effective."

Mr. Kerr discussed in detail the question of the freedom of the seas. The real reason why great Britain and the United States could not reach an agreement about cruisers, he said, was because each admiralty was considering the situation which would arise—not if the two powers went directly to war—but if Great Britain was at war and the United States neutral. Each was trying to have a fleet capable of protecting its trade. This situation, Mr. Kerr continued had been completely transformed by the ratification of the Pact of Paris by the United States Senate and by the MacDonald-Hoover negotiations.

This new problem of the freedom of the seas, Mr. Kerr believes, will now be a matter of informal international discussion.

In Mr. Kerr's opinion the Pact of Paris was now taking the place of the Monroe Doctrine as the national policy of the United States as might be seen from the British-American co-operation on sea defense and the Paris pact.

In Mr. Kerr's opinion the Pact of development of Europe and the world rested on democracy, freedom and the organized unity of nations. Fascism and Bolshevism and all other forms of political autocracy were doomed to failure. Frontiers must be drawn where the majority of one race begins and the other ends. Reputation and the pride of nations would come to rest on the contributions they could make to the progress of humanity and not on their ability to dominate, to exploit, to govern their neighbors.

Mr. Kerr emphasized the necessity of lowering armaments, the retaining of which indicated that nations still lacked the courage to trust in the League of Nations and regarded war as the ultimate instrument of their policy.

Latvia Develops Big Chocolate Trade

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RIGA, Latvia—The production of sweetmeats and chocolate has greatly developed in Latvia since the end of the World War and the existence of the Latvian Republic. Having started as very small concerns, the chocolate factories have gradually developed into important works and can now well compete with foreign industries. The result is a decrease in the import of foreign chocolate to Latvia.

The local sweetmeat industry now produces brands of chocolate which rank with the first-class Swiss and German makes. Almost all the requirements in sweetmeats in Latvia are now met by local firms, and comparatively few people are still buying foreign sweets.

Russian and Latvian sweetmeats have been introduced to America by Russian immigrants, and almost all the bigger sweetmeat factories in Latvia are now working for export, which amounts to 10 per cent of the entire production. The high prices of raw material and sirup render the production of sweetmeats in Latvia rather difficult, but a revision of the high custom duty on the products is hoped for.

According to official figures, the entire chocolate and sweetmeat production in Latvia in 1928 amounted to 9,700,000 lats (more than $2,000,000), and it is expected that there will be a continued increase in this production.

'CULTIVATE THRIFT' IS AFRICAN SLOGAN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WORCESTER, S. Af.—The National Thrift movement in this country has just attained its tenth birthday. The fact that nearly 2,000,000 Union Loan Certificates have been sold in the Union shows how successful the movement has been in popularizing thrift. In addition to loan certificates savings clubs have been opened throughout the country in commercial houses, workshops and schools.

So far as population is concerned, South Africa can claim to have done as well, if not better, than Britain in the matter of sales. The movement has for its slogan, "Don't drift, cultivate thrift."

Dutch Youth to Hold Congress on Peace

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMSTERDAM—The ever-growing tendency for peace among young people of every nation, with the steadily developing conviction that the desire for peace alone is not sufficient as long as no action results from it, is the underlying impetus for the Dutch youth congress, to be held in Amsterdam toward the end of November.

The meeting is intended to show the youth of the country what organs have been established up to the present for the outlawry of war, at the same time explaining to them how they can add to the existing movement for peace.

The program of the congress includes an address on the work of the League of Nations, from the the Geneva Protocol to the Kellogg pact, and an address on the peace movement as a requirement for a religious conception of life

The plan of cultivating the peace idea in the thoughts of the child has met with such an enthusiastic response in the Netherlands that recently the first meeting of the new society "School and Peace" was held, showing that already several hundred scholars and teachers had joined the movement.

The purpose of the society "School and Peace" has now been definitely set forth in the following words:

"The assembly, being of opinion that war and militarism are incompatible with the elementary principles of humanity; being convinced that the school, on account of the spirit of education, can and must form a great power against anything threatening world peace; being convinced that the peace idea should be cultivated in youth; calls upon all those, who are engaged in instruction, to further the peace idea in youth and their educators."

Denmark Increases Farming Surplus

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—Denmark forms a marked contrast to England inasmuch as both land under cultivation and the number of live stock continue to increase. This year's census of live stock shows an increase in almost all descriptions of animals, horses, cattle, and more especially pigs, of which there is an increase of 8 per cent compared with the previous year, the number having risen 3,616,000 since 1928.

As for fowls, there is a still larger increase, the aggregate amounting to 22,000,000, compared with 18,500,000 in 1926. The number of rabbits has increased during the last five years, and the number of beehives likewise shows an increase, with a substantial production of honey. The number of sheep, goats and ducks had receded a little.

During the first eight months of the present year the surplus export of agricultural produce shows an increase of 86,000,000 crowns ($22,000,000), the aggregate export amounting to 845,000,000 crowns but the import of feeding stuff, manure, and all raw materials for agriculture has receded from 275,000,000 crowns ($70,000,000) to 217,000,000 crowns during the same period.

STOCKHOLM DRIVES OUT INTEMPERANCE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STOCKHOLM—The yearly report of the Department of Temperance shows a decided tendency to improve the condition of temperance in Stockholm.

This tendency began to make itself felt in 1926, when the cases of drunkenness were reduced to 6689. The yearly report for 1927 showed the figure to be 6452, and in 1928 it was 5465, showing a considerable reduction.

Society Girls Are Turning to Cotton Fabrics

Letitia Orlandini of the Junior League, Boston, Is Shown Wearing a Hand-Painted Organdie Evening Frock of an Eggshell Tint at the Fashion Promenade Held Here Last Night.

Smart Women to Be Clad in Voiles, Fine Batistes, Muslin, Organdie

As long as the present tendency prevails among women to accept style dictation from the European centers of fashion cotton dress goods will enjoy a rising popularity, for cotton fabrics are being used for all the range of sports wear and for formal wear as well. This fact was brought out in Boston today at a style conference at which the speakers represented the fourfold approach of the retailer, the advertising agency, the fashion bureau and the magazine. The meeting was held in connection with the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers convention at the Copley Plaza Hotel.

Margaret Case of Vogue said that women in Europe had borrowed the variety of cotton practicality from those who set fashions for men, and that beach pajamas, only last year of satins and other silks, were now being made in cottons which wear better than silk and have the same excellence of color range and pattern.

"We look for a return to its old-fashioned popularity of the organdie dress," Miss Case said. "And many smart women will wear fine batistes, muslins and voiles in prints and plain colors. Such dresses are beautifully made and some never reach the tub, for they are as delicately treated as chiffons by dry cleaning. For tennis and golf, there will be white striped cotton madras, fine cotton broadcloth, men's shirtings in pastel colors, and hats of stitched linen in the so-called 'fisherman style.'"

Miss Dorothy L. Kelley of William Filene's Sons Company in Boston said that the retailers had adjusted themselves to the dawn of a new industrial era, in which supply and demand had somehow managed to change places, with the result that demand came first and supply afterward, with the reservation that the supply must promptly appear when it is demanded.

"The general public is not," she added, "in the position any longer of sheep and was asserting itself with great clarity on the points it will or will not accept. Every woman knows far more quickly now than in the last few years 'what is what' in styles for every conceivable use. No longer does the retailer tell the public what it wants, the public knows as soon as the retailer what is to be had. And this year, among other things, cotton is in high demand. There is only one way, however, of successfully placing cotton in public circulation and that is by having it go forth hand in hand with good style. And we all of us, the manufacturer, the retailer, the advertising agency, the fashion bureau and the magazine, are conspiring pleasantly together to advance cotton by giving the public what it wants."

As an accompaniment to the theoretical discussions of cottons and their bearing on the fashion market for the forthcoming season Junior League Girls cooperated last evening in a Fashion Promenade at the Copley Theater. The promenade occurred between the acts of the current production and provided a comprehensive survey of the truly charming effects that can be achieved in cotton fabrics. It was a revelation to many observers that cotton goods, in nets, and fine organdie and so on could be handled to achieve the maximum effect required for the evening dress of this season because the tradition has become so firmly set that cotton goods are sports and informal wear.

British Labor Wins First Vote in House

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Parliament has rejected by 266 votes to 157 a motion put forward from the Conservative protectionist right wing, headed by Sir Edward Iliffe, for action against the dumping of German wheat in Great Britain.

Sir Edward said that the German import bond system, under which an exporter obtained and sold to an importer a license to import an equivalent quantity of cereals, amounted to a heavy bounty on exports. The result had been to raise the imports of wheat from Germany during the year ended July, 1929, to 590,000 quarters (or 4,720,000 bushels), as compared with 2200 quarters the preceding year. France and Austria were reported to be about to follow the German example, and if they did so the plight of the British farmers would become even worse.

Sir Edward suggested that a duty might be imposed on subsidized cereals, though he admitted it must be temporary, in view of the most-favored-nation clause in the Anglo-German commercial treaty; his alternative was a direct subsidy to the British producer.

The Government's reply was given by Dr. Addison, parliamentary secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture, who contended that German wheat imports, which four years ago had been greater than now, never had any serious effect upon British wheat prices. He also claimed that the Labor Party's proposals for establishing an import board, representing farmers and consumers, to stabilize the price of wheat was the only practical business-like method for dealing with the situation.

Walter Runciman, for the Liberals, also opposed the motion on the ground that protection for wheat areas was impossible.

HONORS AUSTRIAN WOMEN

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA—Among four distinguished Vienna citizens given freedom of the city yesterday were Frau Marianne Hainisch, mother of the former President of Austria and pioneer for women's rights and temperance here, and Frau Rosa Mayreder for outstanding contributions to literature and art.

RESEARCH SEEKS AIRPLANE FUELS IN ALASKAN COAL

New Utilization Expected to Result From Laboratory's Latest Experiments

WASHINGTON (AP)—A new coal age, following the tremendous strides of natural science in the utilization of this mineral, may sound the development of Alaska's rich underground fields of fossil ferns and trees.

"The neglect of the Territory's untapped deposits," Ernest Walker Sawyer, executive assistant to Secretary of Interior Ray Lyman Wilbur, said, must be reconsidered in the light of natural scientific advances.

"Science has proved to us that it is wasteful to burn coal—that we are losing valuable tars from which gasoline and a hundred other products may be obtained," he said. "Laboratory research is yearly advancing new methods of its correct utilization.

"In Alaska lies a great proving ground. Last year the Territory's mines produced more than 125,000 tons. Yet, geologists estimate, the resources exceed 150,000,000,000 tons, far beyond the original supply in Pennsylvania, the largest producer among the states.

"Several industrial companies are contemplating the investigation of the possibilities of applying in Alaska's virgin fields science's most recent methods of transforming coal into valuable products."

The new system of coal utilization, to which he believes Alaska well adapted, is a modern revolution against the burning of coal in its crude state.

Natural science has literally rubbed shining lumps of the mineral and from them have sprung, genie-like, coke equal in heat value to the original coal, gas, and—most important— high-grade gasoline. Thus research has unlocked the gates to subterranean coal fields once labeled as "pastures for the iron horse" and has found power for the automobile and airplane as well.

GUATEMALA NAMES MINISTER

GUATEMALA CITY (By U. P.)—Samuel Franco has been appointed Minister of Finance of Guatemala.

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The most attractive clothes for fall are arriving daily from Paris, London, Vienna, New York — the fashion centers of the world.
Every section invites your inspection.
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will show you the way to achieve the new silhouette . . . and assist you in the selection of the most effective fabric and colors. And McCurdy pattern services will supply you with many smart versions of this new fall silhouette . . . as expressed by Vogue, Pictorial Review, McCalls, Butterick and Simplex.
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PUBLIC EXPECTS LOWER PRICES FROM MERGERS

Tolerance on Combinations Laid to This Factor by Business Researcher

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, Mich.—A large element in the present tolerance of the merger idea, "which is finding amazing expression in vast combinations of capital, industry and commerce throughout the United States," is attributed to the public expectation of ever lower prices for the merchandise it buys.

This was emphasized in the proceedings here of the American Management Association, itself a nation-wide combination of executives which has come into action with the growing tendency toward amalgamation of thought and purpose.

"There is little chance of increasing prices openly because of a merger," declared O. W. Vischer, of the La Salle Extension University, Chicago. "In fact, the public has been taught to expect and has been receiving lower prices as a result of past combinations.

"The public has been impressed with this road to new economies in which mass production and mass distribution are responsible for low prices. They expect, in fact, to get their share of the benefits of every merger and instances are many in which rather stubborn opposition to the maintenance of the old price levels is exhibited by the buying public after the advantages of a merger of certain supplies has been broadcast."

Mr. Vischer explained how all mergers tend to compel additional mergers, under the intensity of competition today. They compel more "horizontal mergers," in which businessses selling to the same customers get together, and more especially they induce added "vertical mergers" which bring together producers and distributors who handle the successive steps between the production of raw material and the sale to the ultimate consumer. He continued:

"Without a doubt the present rage for mergers in certain lines of businesses is the evidence of struggle between two or more ambitious men, each seeking to build up a larger business than the others as evidence not only of his organizing ability but as the symbol of the prestige to which he aspires in the business world."

Mr. Vischer seemed to think the human element of management and personnel to be a determining factor in many mergers, asking:

"Are there men with capacity to handle enterprises much bigger than those we see today? Is there not, in fact, a probable and rather definite limit on the number of big men who will make the ideal type of executives that must work together in these large organizations?"

BRAZIL CALLED FUTURE HOME FOR MILLIONS

(Continued from Page 1)

6000 miles. Within its far-flung boundaries flow over one-third of the great rivers of the world. The Amazon, which the denizens of its shores call the Rio-Mar or River-Sea, only gathers the full might of its flood after it enters the Brazilian territory.

Varied Climates

It is only natural that a country with so vast an area should not have a uniform climate over all its length and breadth. While its reputation is tropical, its climate is far from being wholly torrid. The temperature of the great interior plateau is modified by its altitude, and the region south of Sao Paulo lies in the temperate zone, where snow sometimes falls in the winter. In the Amazon Valley the nights are cooler than in most of our northern summer. Its rainfall is even more varied. Whereas three years may pass without rain in the northern State of Ceará, other sections are drenched for months with tropical downpours. It is fortunate in being free from the hurricanes which ravage the Caribbean countries and from the earthquakes that are a terror of the nations along the great Cordillera from Chile to Mexico.

With her 40,000,000-odd people, Brazil is the most populous nation that has risen in the last century and a half, and is moreover, the most populous country in all the southern hemisphere. At the present rate of increase of this fruitful people, by 1950 there will be 76,000,000 inhabitants and by 1960, 120,000,000, the present population of the United States. Nearly all the population is concentrated in a narrow belt along the coast, and the limitless reaches of the interior constitute reserves for the settlement of untold millions.

Only 6 Per Cent Urban

The State of Minas alone accounts for over 8,000,000 people. Only New York among our own states and Argentina among South American countries have a larger population. Sao Paulo, the most progressive and richest state in the Brazilian union, has another 6,500,000 and the southernmost state of Rio Grande do Sul has more people than its sovereign neighbor, the Republic of Uruguay.

Less than 16 per cent of the total population of Brazil is urban. This is a healthier condition than prevails in the Argentine, where four cities have one-fourth of the population; or in agricultural Cuba, with its excess of cities. For example, the state of Minas has no city with a population of 100,000 people.

Yet there are great cities: Rio de Janeiro, with its more than 1,500,000 inhabitants and its incomparable setting, a city dazzling in its beauty; Sao Paulo, greatest industrial city in the Southern Hemisphere; Bahia, the picturesque old capital of colonial Brazil, with its interesting native life; Pernambuco, situated where Brazil bulges out into mid-Atlantic toward Africa; and Pará, the gateway to the vast jungle empire of the Amazon.

The basic ethnic elements in the Brazilian people are Portuguese, Indian and Negro. The so-called Zambos of the Amazon Valley are a mixture of all three elements. The pure whites predominate from Rio south, Sao Paulo being overwhelmingly white. North of Rio the Negro is an important factor, especially in the state of Bahia. Slavery was not finally abolished until 1888.

Most of the Brazilian Indians roam the forests of the Amazonia. Though the Federal Government protects

Brazil's Immense Size

their interests within the limits of its powers, the Indians are waging a losing fight against the encroachments of civilization.

In its little over 100 years of independent existence, more than 5,000,000 immigrants have entered Brazil. The largest and most influential foreign colony, as in the Argentine, is Italian. The Italians are an especially important element in the state of Sao Paulo, where the great industrial barons bear such names as Matarazzo, Siciliano and Crespi.

There is a numerous German colony in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, and there are also large groups in Santa Catherina and Sao Paulo. In the fine towns of Blumenau and Joinville the German communities have reconstructed the life of "the Fatherland" as faithfully as it could be done in the alien environment of the tropics and under a Latin flag.

There is a heavy migration of Japanese into Brazil and they now number many thousands. Most of the Nipponese are engaged in fishing, the cultivation of rice and general farming, but their tendency is to gravitate to the city of Sao Paulo.

A few thousand Americans are scattered over Brazil, engaged in a great diversity of occupations.

Varied Literature

Hand in hand with a wide-reaching educational program much is being done for the physical upbuilding of the younger generation. The Boy Scout movement has gained great headway, and sports and athletics are increasing in popularity everywhere.

Closely connected with this campaign for building up the physique of the nation is the national program of sanitation. The energetic efforts of the National Board of Public Health, headed by Dr. Oswaldo Cruz, virtually stamped out yellow fever many years ago in Rio. Both malaria and hookworm are being combated everywhere through the co-operation of the native sanitary administration with the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation. New vitality is being given to communities once enervated by the unfavorable conditions of their environment.

Brazil has had a prolific and varied literature, well represented in all lines except the drama. One of the outstanding figures in fiction was José de Alencar, author of romances of the early days of Brazil. The native Indian held some such place in his works as he did in the novels of Cooper.

The more primitive parts of Brazil have a rich store of legends and folklore. The ballads and native songs of the north, particularly of the Ceará country, are famed all over Brazil. They are generally characterized by a touch of melancholy, and occasionally by the rough humor of the common people.

There is naturally a great diversity of customs in Brazil. For the degrees of culture range from the solitary rubber gatherer of the Amazon jungle to the ultrasophisticated cosmopolite of Rio. There is a vast difference between the way of life of the bronzed caboclo of Ceará, hauling his year's crop of cotton to market on the backs of burros, and of the lordly fazendeiro of Sao Paulo, enjoying all the comforts of civilization on his wide plantations. Two days' ride north from Rio beyond the Rio Doce there are savage Indians still in the stone age and in Bahia there are old Negroes who were born in the African jungle.

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University of Minnesota's New Auditorium

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IMPOSING UNIT HEADS CAMPUS AT MINNESOTA

Auditorium Commemorates Cyrus Northrop, University's Second President

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—An imposing new auditorium has been completed at the University of Minnesota, the tribute of former students and alumni to the memory of Cyrus Northrop, its second president.

Standing at the head of a mall, the $1,000,000 structure, having as its architectural feature 10 40-foot stone columns which stand as sentinels at the front entrance, is one of the main units in the comprehensive building program outlined for the university by Cass Gilbert, widely known architect.

The auditorium is the most imposing building on the university campus. It has a seating capacity for 4800. Proscenium torches, a theatrical lighting system, ornamental walls and ceilings and balustrades of turned marble are a few of the noteworthy interior features.

Behind the bronze doors is the memorial vestibule, rising 40 feet and extending 108 feet in length and 28 feet in width. It is walled with travertine stone obtained from Minnesota quarries. Nine memorial panels are on the inside front wall of the auditorium, reserved for the recording of significant events in the life of the university.

The balcony is reached by stone staircases, winding upward, from either end of the vestibule. A promenade under the balcony offers a view of the memorial panels and of the crowds entering and leaving the building.

The auditorium proper, 143 feet wide, 82 feet high and extending 154 feet from the stage to the rear of the gallery, was built as a "one-price hall." Every seat is supposed to be as good as the next.

The building also contains 13 large rooms which may be used for meetings and exhibitions. Two rooms in the basement, each 34 by 60 feet, have been prepared to permit radio transmission.

Britain to Answer 'The New Despotism'

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Government has appointed a committee under the chairmanship of the Earl of Donoughmore to report on safeguards necessary to assure maintenance of the constitutional system in Parliament and the supremacy of law.

This is intended to meet the serious allegation of Lord Chief Justice Hewart, whose recently published book, "The New Despotism," charges that bureaucracy is usurping the powers of legislation.

Members of the committee are the Duchess of Atholl, Sir John Anderson, Miss Ellen Wilkinson, the Rev. James Barr, Dr. Edward L. Burgin, Robert Richards, Sir John Withers, the Earl of Clarendon, Sir Warren Fisher, Sir Roger Gregory, Prof. Harold J. Laski, William Holdsworth, Sir William Ellis Hume-Williams, Sir Claud Schuster, Sir Leslie Scott and Gavin Simonds.

The committee is to investigate "powers exercised by or under direction (or by persons or bodies appointed by) of Ministers of the Crown either by means delegated by legislation, by judicial or quasijudicial decision," also to report what remedy is practicable.

BRITAIN TO STUDY BAN ON CAPITAL PENALTY

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The resolution proposed by William J. Brown, Labor member from Wolverhampton, for abolition of capital punishment has been met by an offer from the Government, which was accepted without division, for appointment of a nonparty commission to investigate the question.

J. R. Clynes, Home Secretary, referred in this connection to the lack of alternative suggestions. He added that inquiry by the committee might lead to action later.

LIBERALS DEMAND MANIU'S RESIGNATION

BUCHAREST, Rumania (AP)—Rioting took place in the streets of the capital after a stormy meeting of General Averescu's Liberal Party, which demanded the resignation of the present Maniu Government. Police activities enraged the Liberal Party leaders, who telephoned to the Secretary of the Interior that they would chastise him if he ventured on the street.

Later, General Averescu sent a deputation to the Regency, repeating the demand for deposition of the present Government.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA IS DESCRIBED AS WORK OF MASARYK

(Continued from Page 1)

the Left" that is so marked a feature of the present day in Europe as a whole. "I don't much like the expression 'swing to the Left,'" he said, "but at least everybody knows what is meant by it." His published utterances indicate that he believes rather in a pronounced swing to democracy, which he says is manifest enough in the disappearance of the autocratic Empires of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Russia.

Not Unfriendly to Germany

Speaking of Germany, he said he was not unfriendly to her. On the contrary he wanted to be "good friends" with her; this was the policy of Czechoslovakia, and it would remain so. Germany was prosperous, and her prosperity might be expected to increase as the years rolled on.

Next he touched on the relations between France and England—when our conversation took place the French press was a little bitter over Mr. Snowden—and he now made a point of reaffirming what he has stated publicly for years past, namely, that he regards the Anglo-French Entente as a continuing necesity for the maintenance of peace in Europe and in the world. As is well known, Czechoslovakia and the two other Little Entente States are oriented to France, but this, in Masaryk's view, far from implying hostility or opposition to England, is absolutely contingent on the collaboration of these two great powers in a resolutely sustained effort for peace.

After some talk on the situation in central and southeastern Europe, which evidently gave him no serious concern though he recognized its difficulties, the conversation turned more particularly to his own Czechoslovakia. But the only matter on which he spoke at length was connected with Slovakia—it should never be forgotten that Masaryk is himself a Slovak—and with the decentralization measures adopted by Parliament last year by which four provincial councils were set up, the first for Bohemia, the second for Moravia and Silesia, the third for Slovakia, and the fourth for Carpathian Ruthenia.

Similar to County Councils

He explained that these councils were not really little parliaments, but were of much the same nature as the county councils in Great Britain. Their powers were strictly limited to dealing with purely local affairs, and they were subordinate to the Parliament for the whole country which sat in Prague. There had been, after all, no great amount of decentralization, but just a certain devolution of business matters from the Central Government to the provinces.

It was perfectly clear that in the main he was quite well pleased with the progress Czechoslovakia has made since she became a state. Consolidation had taken place to a very great extent, he said, and instanced the inclusion two years ago of two Germans in the Cabinet. Foreign relations were good. But some troublesome questions existed in the home political field, and he desired to see them settled in the way he deemed best for the country. No! I could not and cannot see Masaryk resigning.

Masaryk is not a dictator, but works through and under the Czechoslovak Constitution and Parliament. For some time past there has been a certain piquancy in the position. He is a Socialist, as all the world knows, yet for the last three years the Czechoslovak Government has been of the "bourgeois" type—not reactionary in this case, but more or less Conservative. His activities have been conditioned by this fact. It is not often that he uses his veto, but he has done so. It is by giving advice and counsel, supported by convincing argument, that he exercises his great influence.

A weakness of this state is that it has too many parties—more than a dozen. There were times when the Parliament was unable to find a majority capable of taking over the Government, and the President had to form a Cabinet of officials and technicians. Three years ago, however, a coalition Parliamentary Government came into office. It consisted of seven bourgeois groups—Czech Agrarians, Clericals, German Agrarians and so on—with a total of 163 votes in a chamber of 300. Shvehla, leader of the Czech Agrarians, was Prime Minister, and he was a strong man who kept his Cabinet well in hand. The Opposition, made up of Socialists of various hues and Communists, was negligible because it seldom or never acted as a unit.

Shvehla was indisposed for many months, and in February last he resigned and was replaced by Udrzal, the second-in-command of the Czech Agrarians. But Udrzal had not the same success with his team, and fissures presently appeared in the shape of the resignation of a Minister and of internal disputes, said to be frequent, owing to personal and sectional ambitions and jealousies. (Since my visit Udrzal and his Government have resigned, and a general election is soon expected.)

These party movements do not threaten the existence or even the real well-being and progress of the state. They may be considered perhaps as growth, not to be unduly stressed, but not disregarded, for they do indicate a spirit of partyism and particularism which is unfortunate. Once nothing but a dream of Masaryk and other enthusiasts, Czechoslovakia is now a great national reality, which will not be wrecked by the petty ambitions of individual politicians anxious to shine.

TABLET MARKS SITE OF EARLY POWER MILL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—A tablet, marking the site of what was said to be the first power mill for the manufacture of knit goods, has just been erected at Cohoes by the Municipal Government. The mill was erected in 1842 by Egberts and Bailey, the first successful application of hydraulic power having occurred in 1831. A series of lateral canals around Cohoes Falls provided the power source, and served to make that city an early center of the knitting industry.

The tablet recounts that hand knitting machines were invented by the Rev. William Lee in England in 1589. "Constant attempts to apply power to these machines failed," the legend continues, "until the ingenuity of Cohoes inventors solved the problem."

AUSTRALIA SUSPENDS COMPULSORY TRAINING

CANBERRA, Australia (AP)—The Australian premier, James Henry Scullin, head of the new Labor Government, announces that pending the consideration of defense questions the compulsory military training system would be suspended.

At present there is universal compulsory training for the citizen army in Australia, but in virtue of the Washington conference, the training is restricted to youths between 18 and 20.

42 Branches of Y.M.C.A. Protect 200,000 Boys in Military Service

Welfare of Adventurous Youths Who Put in Several Years as Soldier or Sailor Is Special Concern of Organization

Filling the gap of two or three years' service between boyhood and manhood with homelike life and friendly, informal contacts is the great service which 42 Army and Navy Y. M. C. A.'s are performing for over 200,000 enlisted men in the United States Army, Navy and Marine Corps, according to Arthur L. Clark, the executive secretary of the Boston unit.

The professional men in the service are relatively very few, said Mr. Clark, and as men are able to care for themselves. But for the great mass of boys the break of two or three years' service between sheltered boyhood and regular business or vocation would be a difficult period if they were to be subjected to the traditional life of the soldier with its complete isolation from the amenities of civil and home life. To the young boy for whom life in the service is only an interlude some continuity of home and more refined social life is justly due.

In the accomplishment of this considerable task an Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. branch is to be found wherever large groups of American soldiers, sailors or marines are stationed throughout the world. Fine, large buildings are located at either end of the Panama Canal. There is one in the Philippines. What Mr. Clark describes as the finest club building in the world belongs to the Army and Navy "Y" in Honolulu. There are five main branches in China. One for the navy at Shanghai, another at Hankow and a third at Chefoo, an army one at Tientsin and a fifth for the legation guard of marines at Peiping. Thirty-two others are scattered throughout the United States at camps, training grounds and posts. In these 42 branches the "Y" seeks, in its own words, to "supply the home atmosphere and the familiar standards and decencies which control the conduct of a man in his own home and among his own kind."

The Boston Army and Navy "Y," primarily concerned with sailors and marines from the Charlestown Navy Yard, performs its share of the general task in a splendidly equipped, modern building where 240,416 visits were made by service men during 1928. It supplies clean rooms and comfortable beds at from 50 to 75 cents a day. And of these it has a plentiful supply—232 beds. For 15 cents a man is entitled to the use of the entire physical department including gymnasium, swimming pool, baths and general athletic activities. This includes soap and towels. About 40,000 meals are served annually of wholesome quality and low price, and a man may obtain a locker or storage space for his civilian effects on board ship or on a cruise.

The "Y" acts as a bank and last year received deposits totaling $134,598.51.

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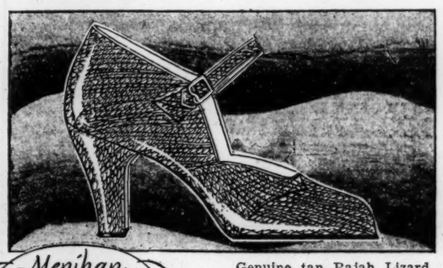

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California	1	0	0	1.000
Stanford	3	0	1	.750
Oregon	2	0	1	.667
Washington State	1	0	1	.500
Idaho	1	0	2	.333
Oregon State	1	0	2	.333
Montana	0	1	1	.000
Washington	0	1	3	.000
U. C. L. A.	0	0	2	.000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW, Ida.—Can the University of California Golden Bears stop the march of the University of Southern California Trojans toward a second football championship in the Pacific Coast Conference? This question is to be decided at Los Angeles when the teams meet Saturday. If the Bears fail, the ttile is practically conceded, though the Trojans have two more Conference games in view.

Stanford University, defeated last week by Coach H. H. Jones' powerful Southern California eleven, takes on California Tech this week-end at Palo Alto. University of Oregon is expected to win against University of California at Los Angeles, the game being staged at Eugene, Ore. After disappointing games last Saturday, both University of Montana and University of Idaho have rest periods. University of Washington meets College of Puget Sound at Seattle, and should not have much trouble. Oregon State meets Washington State at Pullman, Wash.

After a slow start the Golden Bears rounded into shape rapidly, and against Pennsylvania at Philadelphia showed excellent driving power and backfield versatility to win, 12 to 7. In the Penn game Ben Lom '30, halfback and key man in the Golden Bear offense, hit his stride for the first time this year. Because of the mid-season intersectional game, California is late starting its campaign for Conference honors. The Golden Bears have played only one Conference game, while most teams have played three or more.

Trojans Stand Out

The performance of the Trojans in their 7-to-0 victory over Stanford stamps them as one of the outstanding elevens in the country this year. The smoothness with which Southern California executed plays in the face of the driving power of Coach G. S. Warner's Cardinal eleven was remarkable. Southern California's pass defense was equally remarkable.

The Southern California-Stanford game brought out stars on both teams. M. D. Duffield '31, quarterback, and G. W. Arbelbide '32, end, were the outstanding performers for the Trojans. Taking the ball on the Trojan 20-yard line, Duffield engineered the drive that brought the only score of the game. In this 80-yard advance Duffield carried the ball for about 50 yards, 40 of which came on one spectacular run around Stanford's left end. From the Stanford 18-yard line Duffield passed to F. D. Tappaan '30, end, who caught the ball a few yards from the goal line and crossed it. Arbelbide was the star of the Trojan line on defensive play. Duffield's punting was superb, several of his kicks going 60 yards.

Light Center Stars

The Cardinal center, Walter Heinicke '30, showed that a good lightweight football player is often equal to a good heavyweight. Opposing Heinicke, who weighs only 177 pounds, was G. R. Dye '30, Trojan center, who weighs 225 pounds. Heinicke held his own against his heavy opponent and once broke through to block a Trojan punt. William Simkins '30, back at his post as Cardinal fullback, completed some good runs. In the first quarter, when Stanford made its two drives to Trojan territory, Simkins made a 30-yard dash. A few moments later, on another Stanford drive, Simkins threw a pass to H. P. Rothert '30, halfback, which put the ball on the Trojan 2-yard line. Attempted passes over the goal line failed to score. Capt. D F. Muller '29, end, played his usual good game. He stopped a Trojan drive in the second quarter by recovering a Southern California fumble. Though defeated, Stanford still is to be regarded one of the more powerful machines. The Cardinals made 14 first downs to Southern California's 11. Southern California analysis of Stanford's 1929 line showed no guards equal to S. F. Post '29 and D. A. Robesky '29, who occupied these positions last year; hence the Trojans drove hard at these points and with success. Capt. N. R. Barragor '30, Trojan guard, opened holes through guard.

California defeated the strong Olympic Club eleven last week, 21 to 19. The Golden Bears have shown unusual strength in the end play of the veterans, R. G. Avery '31, and R. B. Norton '30, who will be capable opponents for the Trojan wingmen, F. D. Tappaan '30, and G. W. Arbelbide '32.

Major Game at Pullman

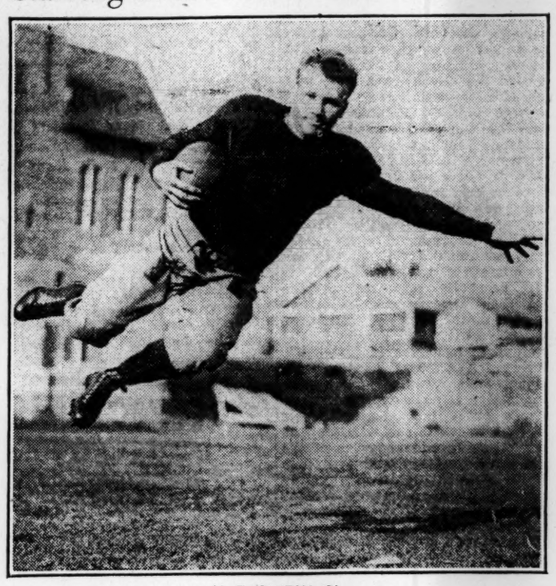
With Oregon State outclassing Idaho last week-end, 27 to 0, the Oregon State-Washington State game at Pullman becomes the major northwest attraction this week. Washington State defeated Whitman, 58 to 6, last Saturday. Oregon State did almost as well against Idaho, making 13 first downs to 3. The Aggies did something no other team has done this year—drove through the Vandal line for a touchdown. Oregon State made effective use of the lateral pass. Aggie touchdowns were made by Howard Kerr '31, halfback; John Essman '31, fullback; Russell Striff '30, end, and F. E. Owen '31, halfback.

U. C. L. A. has not won a Conference game this year, and it is doubtful if Oregon will be the southern team's first victim when they meet at Eugene. Following Oregon's defeat of Washington, Saturday, 14 to 0, a comparatively easy Oregon victory is in prospect. Oregon made eight first downs to Washington's seven and advanced the ball 97 yards from scrimmage to the Huskies' 296. Oregon scored on a long pass from J. W. Kitzmiller '31, quarterback, to W. R. Archer '31, end, and again when R. S. Robinson '31 intercepted a Washington forward pass deep in his own territory and scored a touchdown without even crossing the Washington goal. Robinson did this, and L. A. Westerweller '31, Washington end, takes a place alongside R. A. Riegels '30, California captain, whose 70-yard run in the wrong direction featured the California-Georgia Tech game last year.

Oregon was backed against its own goal. Westerweller had been replaced. R. S. Robinson '31, intercepted a pass from Merle Hufford '32, Husky halfback, on his five-yard line, and raced down the field. Westerweller, walking down the sidelines with a blanket around his shoulders, threw aside his blanket and rushed out on the field to bring down Robinson on the Washington 25-yard line. The Washington coach, E. W. Bagshaw, raced on the field and conceded the touchdown. The Huskies were superior in forward passing, the Hufford-Westerweller combination being very effective. Hufford was the chief ground gainer of the game.

Montana fell, 14 to 12, before Montana State College in the state championship game. This is the first time in 20 years the university has failed to vanquish the State College on the gridiron.

Starring in the Pacific Coast Conference



H. E. OWENS '31
University of Idaho Football Team

SQUASH RACQUETS START IN NEW YORK

University Club Defeats the Montclair A. C., 4 to 3

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The local squash racquets season got under way Wednesday, when University Club encountered Montclair Athletic Club in the first match of the metropolitan Class A team championship, on its own courts, and won by a score of 4 to 3.

The same six clubs which competed last season are again listed in the schedule, with two more of them, Racquet and Tennis Club and Rockaway Hunting Club, meeting this afternoon, in the second match. The other two, Harvard Club, last year champions, and Nassau Country Club, will make their first appearances next week. The summary:

D. P. Kingsley Jr., University Club, defeated W. H. Coyle, Montclair A. C., 15—11, 15—12, 15—8.

D. B. Bunce, Montclair A. C. defeated H. D. Harvey, University Club, 15—12, 15—5, 15—10.

D. J. Nightingale, University Club, defeated E. L. Winpenny, Montclair A. C., 12—15, 15—11, 15—7, 15—5.

L. R. Dilks, Montclair A. C., defeated S. H. Philbin, University Club, 18—17, 15—12, 8-15, 7—15, 18—15.

H. E. Mills, University Club, defeated L. S. Millington, Montclair A. C., 13—15, 15—9, 15—9, 15—10.

Dr. R. N. Pierson, University Club, defeated C. S. Moora, Montclair A. C., 15—9, 15—7, 15—12.

E. L. Gordy, Montclair A. C., defeated L. I. Grinnell, University Club, 18—16, 18—16, 15—12.

Pacific Coast Scores

STANFORD		OREGON STATE	
45-W. C. Army	0	37-Willamette	6
6-Olympic C.	0	19-Calif. Aggies	0
33-Oregon	7	7-So. Calif.	21
57-U. C. L. A.	0	71-Columbia	7
40-Oregon St.	7	7-Stanford	40
0-So. California	7	27-Idaho	0
181	21	168	74
SO. CALIFORNIA		CALIFORNIA	
76-U. C. L. A.	0	27-Santa Clara	6
21-Oregon St.	7	0-St. Mary's	0
48-Washington	0	14-Wash. State	0
64-Occidental	0	12-Pennsylvania	7
7-Stanford	0	21-Olympic C.	13
216	7	74	32
U. C. L. A.		OREGON	
0-S. California	76	58-Pacific	0
56-Fresno	6	7-Stanford	33
0-Stanford	57	34-Willamette	0
20-Pomona	0	34-Idaho	7
		14-Washington	0
76	139	147	40
WASH. STATE		IDAHO	
48-Col. of Idaho	0	39-Montana St.	6
36-Mt.St.Charles	0	41-Whitman	7
0-California	14	19-Montana	0
20-Washington	13	7-Oregon	34
56-Whitman	6	0-Oregon St.	27
160	33	106	74
MONTANA		WASHINGTON	
18-Anaconda M.	2	47-Whitman	0
18-Mt.St.Charles	0	6-Montana	6
6-Washington	6	9-So. Calif.	48
0-Idaho	19	13-Wash. St.	20
47-Int. Mountain	0	0-Oregon	14
21-Mt. College	14		
110	41	66	88

Major Griffith Comments on Carnegie Foundation Report

Conferences, He Says, Should Be Formed in Each Section of the Country to Maintain Eligibility Standards

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—We need uniform eligibility rules as well as uniform playing rules, and conferences should be formed in each section of the country to maintain eligibility standards, it is declared here by Maj. J. L. Griffith, commissioner of athletics in the Intercollegiate Conference. He makes this recommendation to meet the criticism aimed at college athletics in the United States by the report of the Carnegie Foundation. Just how much assistance should be given the athlete, from whom the assistance should be obtained and how far in aiding the student alumni should go, should be determined by governing bodies, he said.

"Sixty per cent of American athletes came from poor families," said Major Griffith, "because we have athletics for the masses, not for the classes, as in other countries. These boys could not participate in athletics at all if they had to pay their own expenses on trips to games, and provide their own uniforms and equipment."

While reporting that most of the higher educational institutions were found by its investigators to be guilty of permitting the proselyting and subsidization of football stars particularly, and all outstanding athletes generally, the Carnegie Foundation made no recommendations for correcting these evils. From his experience as commissioner in charge of such matters in the "Big Ten," Major Griffith is able to propose a remedy.

"Athletics as a whole are much better off in our colleges than they were 20 years ago," said Major Griffith. "I believe the directors of the 'Big Ten' have taken the lead in correcting these evils. One difficulty is in agreeing just where to call a halt in this matter of assistance to athletes.

"It seems to me that the Carnegie report, while bound to do a great deal of good, was made from slightly the wrong angle of view. It seems to have been influenced by study of schools abroad, particularly in England.

"In England the strictly scholastic or academic angle is paramount; in the United States social contacts and athletics are given more attention than in England. Athletes in Great Britain educational institutions pay all their expenses on trips and purchase their own uniforms and other supplies out of their own pockets.

"I don't think we could operate athletics in American colleges on such a standard and retain their present high level of achievement. Just where we should draw the line between our present practice and that other extreme might be determined by a national governing body organized to formulate such standards."

COCHRAN AND REISELT EVEN

NEW YORK—Welker Cochran evened the score at three blocks each and took a point lead of 300 to 294 over Otto H. Reiselt in their three-cushion tourney by winning both blocks Wednesday. He entered the first block 35 points behind and won by 72 to 50, running seven to Reiselt's five. In the second block he won, 63 to 44, again running seven while Reiselt's best was three. The blocks Wednesday were played with the diamonds uncovered. The first went 78 innings and the second 43.

DR. ALKEHINE AHEAD

ROTTERDAM (AP)—The twentieth game of the chess championship match between Dr. Alexander A. Alekhine of Paris and E. D. Bogoljubow of Triberg was adjourned here after 40 moves, with Dr. Alekhine a pawn ahead. The opening was a Ruy Lopez, Bogoljubow playing white. The present score of the match: Dr. Alekhine 9, Bogoljubow 5, drawn 5.

MEXICAN AMATEUR GOLF FIELD LARGE

P. C. Clifford, Defender, and C. M. Butlin Among Entrants

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—The 1929 Mexico amateur golf championship tournament opened here this morning on the links of the Mexico City Country Club and the Chapultepec Golf Club with a total of 116 men and women players participating. Percy C. Clifford, youthful champion, will defend his title against some of the best golfers of Mexico, including a number of visiting players from the United States. Besides Clifford, the outstanding entrant in the tournament is Claude M. Butlin, Mexico's veteran athletic pioneer, twice winner of the title and last year's runnerup, who needs this year's victory to gain permanent possession of the trophy to be presented by President Portes Gil on Sunday when the finals are played.

Among the visiting United States golfers are J. C. McDonald of Sleepy Hollow Golf Club, New York, S. E. Stretton, El Paso Country Club, and E. T. Johnstone, Mobile Country Club.

DARTMOUTH'S VARSITY SWIMMING SCHEDULE

HANOVER, N. H.—The swimming schedule for Dartmouth College was released Wednesday by the athletic council, after it had been ratified by the Intercollegiate Swimming Association. Dartmouth is a league member and several league meets will be held in the Spaulding pool this winter. The schedule follows:

Jan. 11—Brown University at Hanover; 18—Syracuse University at Hanover.

Feb. 7—Rutgers University at Hanover; 15—United States Military Academy at Hanover; 20—Princeton University at Princeton; 22—United States Naval Academy at Annapolis.

March 1—Columbia University at Hanover; 5—Yale University at New Haven; ?—College of the City of New York at New York; 15—University of Pennsylvania at Hanover; 21-22—Intercollegiate meet. 28-29—Amateur Athletic Union meet.

MOOBERRY NAMED COUGAR HEAD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PULLMAN, Wash.—J. W. Mooberry '31, State College of Washington varsity sprinter, has been elected president of the Cougar Track Club, with Glen Sherar '31, middle-distance runner, vice-president, and P. A. Clarke '29, half-mile star, secretary-treasurer. Benjamin Herron '30, jumper; D. I. Hughes '31, half-miler, and Raymond Schrock, hurdler, have been chosen on the executive committee. The track club will assist Coach Karl A. Schlademan with the intramural track program this year.

ROLLINS FORFEITS GAME

WINTER PARK, Fla. (AP)—Rollins College and the University of Chattanooga have agreed to call off their scheduled S. I. A. A. football game at Chattanooga next Saturday, at the request of Rollins and with the understanding that the game will be forfeited to Chattanooga, it was announced here Wednesday by Rollins officials. The poor condition of Rollins' varsity squad was given as the sole reason for the forfeiture of the game.

FRANK'S VICTORY CONSIDERED UPSET

Wins From E. D. Yeomans in Mid-South Tennis

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PINEHURST, N. C.—Grady C. Frank of Durham, N. C., and a junior at Duke University, scored an upset in the men's singles of the annual Mid-South tennis championships here Wednesday when he won a third-round match from E. D. Yeomans of Washington, in straight sets, 7—5, 6—3. Frank is a youthful tennis player who learned the game in Japan from noted Nipponese international stars. He played to his opponent's forehand, which he found to be weak, and also concentrated on line drives.

Another hard third-round match was that between Wilmer M. Hines of Columbia, S. C., champion of the South, and Eugene B. Phillips of W. New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y., a sophomore at Duke University. The Southern champion found his rival too fast at the start of the match and was soon behind. Hines, however, settled down and won from the New Yorker at 8—6, 6—3. The summary:

MID-SOUTH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

Men's Singles—Third Round

Grady C. Frank of Durham, N. C., and Duke University, defeated E. D. Yeomans, Washington, 7—5, 6—3.

Wilmer M. Hines, Columbia, S. C., defeated Eugene B. Phillips, W. New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y., and Duke University, 8—6, 6—3.

Women's Singles—First Round

Mrs. Verner Z. Reed, Brookville, L. I., defeated Miss Constance Stanley, Cleveland, 6—4, 7—5.

Mrs. Richard S. Tufts, Pinehurst, defeated Mrs. J. B. Phillips, East Orange, N. J., 6—1, 6—0.

Second Round

Miss Louise Gunning, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. Harry Yorke, Buffalo, N. Y., 6—0, 6—0.

Mixed Doubles

Eugene B. Phillips and Mrs. James Boyd, Southern Pines, defeated C. S. Stanley, Cleveland, and Dr. Alice Presbrey, New York, 7—5, 6—1.

SIDELINES

ONE of the most unusual plays of the season was resorted to by Purdue University in baffling Chicago, 26 to 0, last Saturday. In the second half, after some scoring had been done by the visitors, Chicago kicked off to Purdue, straight down the field to W. R. Welch '30, halfback. As Welch caught the ball, the Purdue team closed in front of him and advanced, forming a dense wedge, and it was difficult to locate the man with the ball. Upon the ears of the spectators broke a loud "plunk," as of a football being punted. All the players stopped and looked up and there went the ball, soaring down the field toward the goal defended by Chicago. The Maroons had been taken completely by surprise, but fortunately they had a safety man back who ran and picked up the ball on the 20-yard line. One veteran of 10 years, watching football in the "Big Ten," said he had never seen or heard of such a play in this part of the country. While the play did not have any direct bearing on scoring, it kept the Maroons guessing and made them kick short and to the side on subsequent kick-offs.

Harvard may try to mass its every possibility into one backfield in an effort to improve the rushing game by converting E. T. Putnam Jr. '30, from a quarterback to a halfback and letting W. Barry Wood Jr. '32, pilot the eleven. Putnam has proven the best broken-field runner on the team. The return of W. R. Harper '30 ends the fullback difficulty and E. A. Mays '32, star line plunger, may be the other halfback. This combination do everything a coach could ask for and with a good line in front the Crimson would rate with the best.

If Dartmouth and Pittsburgh continue through the season as they are now doing they would be a perfect match in a post-season encounter for the Eastern gridiron title. The Big Green team is plenty good enough this year to play a post-season game with some mid-Western, Southern or Far West team as representative of the East. Next year the Green is expected to have an even better team than this year and its post-season game for them will be played in the Harvard Stadium against Stanford University of the Pacific Coast.

R. T. Cawthon '30, captain and fullback of the Florida team that is to play Harvard in Boston Saturday, is reputed to be the hardest running fullback in the South. He cut through Georgia while it was over-shifting for a total of 19 yards in three successive plunges.

Two sets of brothers are members of Coach George M. Bohler's 1929 Alabama Polytechnic Institute football squad. Capt Howell G. Long '30 and Grady J. Long '30 lead the brother combinations, as both are veterans and have played together at guard for several games. Louis Jacobs '32, tackle, and Horace Jacobs halfback, are the other brothers who are strong contenders for regular posts on Coach Bohler's eleven. Louis is the heaviest man out for the team, tipping the scales at 232 pounds. He has not seen service in any games this season because of a badly wrenched knee which has responded very slowly to treatment. The Jacobs boys starred at Bessemer High School before matriculating at Auburn.

Nonscouting by agreement between Princeton and Chicago does not include forgetting all that you ever knew about the methods of the other camp. So, while W. W. Roper of Princeton and Prof. A. A. Stagg of Chicago have not scouted one another, they are pretty familiar with the tactics likely to be used. The Maroons, for example, are likely to concentrate on the power-pack smash on the line, which earned them a victory over Princeton, 9 to 0, in 1921, and the following year gave them a lead of 18 to 7 before the Tigers got riled. The latter contest turned into a 21-18 victory for the easterners, due to some surprising passes, one of them thrown from behind the goal the Tigers defended.

SOUTHEASTERN LEAGUE TO HAVE EIGHT CLUBS

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP)—Clifford Green, president of the Southeastern Baseball League, will recommend to the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues, at its December meeting, in Chattanooga, Tenn., the expansion of the Southeastern to eight clubs to permit entrance of teams from Havana, Cuba, and Miami, Fla. Assurances have been received from both cities of their desire to enter teams. Mr. Green said.

Applications from the two cities are to be acted upon at the December meeting. The league's membership is now composed of Jacksonville, Tampa, Pensacola, Columbus, Selma and Montgomery.

RED SOX MAY TRAIN IN TEXAS

The Boston American League Baseball Club will probably train in Texas, next spring. This became evident following the report at headquarters of the club that the 1928 Bradenton (Fla.) grounds had been given no further consideration President J. A. R. Quinn of the Red Sox stated last season that he much preferred Texas, somewhere along the Gulf coast, to Florida as a training location, the big handicap to that place being that few clubs were near to them and few exhibition games with major teams could be arranged. However, the suitability of Texas particularly from a weather standpoint may be the deciding factor.

HOWLEY SIGNS FOR THREE YEARS

CINCINNATI (AP)—Daniel P. Howley, former manager of the St. Louis American League Baseball Club, signed a contract here to pilot the Cincinnati Reds for the next three years. Sidney Weil, club president, did not disclose the terms.

Eligibility—Yes; But Parity—Never

Such Apparently Is the Stand of Military Academy in Football Parley

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—And still the issue of "parity" persists before the Nation. This time it is not, however, Anglo-American naval affairs that are involved, but the problem is apparently no less momentous and difficult. In fact, even a personal conference between the executives of the two opposing groups proved unavailing.

Once again it is the navy which demands parity. But this time it is the United States Army which challenges this basis of reckoning. The army is willing to grant eligibility, but parity—never.

If the United States Naval Academy football team is ever to play the United States Military Academy again, West Point insists that it will be on the basis of eligibility and not parity.

"Bring on your 2000 midshipmen and our 1200 West Point Cadets will play them 11 at a time," Maj.-Gen. William R. Smith, superintendent of the Military Academy, ringingly declared in an interview following the latest breakdown of the service school athletic negotiations.

Differences Unaltered

Just what is meant by gridiron parity is not quite clear, although the Washington newspaper correspondents were flooded with press statements by the two services following the unsuccessful meeting of General Smith and Rear Admiral S. S. Robison, superintendent of the Naval Academy.

The navy objects to the army's eligibility rules regulating the availability of cadets for its football team. The navy claims that the cadets are more mature and experienced players, due to previous college training. The army does not deny this, but insists that the slight advantage in age and experience of its men is more than offset by the navy's much larger student body from which to select its players.

Two years ago the navy, upon the army's refusal to modify its eligibility rules, broke off its agreement with the army for an annual interservice football game, one of the great national events of the football season. The contract between the two academies had still two years to run.

Repeated efforts have been made to bring the two teams together. Recently President Hoover expressed the hope that an understanding would be reached and the games resumed. James W. Good, Secretary of War, and Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy, expressed similar hopes and negotiations were put in motion for peace.

Both Sides Holding Off

When it became known that General Smith and Admiral Robison were to confer together, it was assumed that an agreement would be announced. Instead, there came a stream of lengthy press statements from both Secretary Good and Secretary Adams and the general and the admiral, in substance accusing the other side of holding off.

"The navy is anxious to come to an understanding," Mr. Adams and Admiral Robison asserted, "but the superintendent of the Military Academy refused to agree to any of our offers."

"The army wants to play the navy," Mr. Good and General Smith declared. "But a fundamental is involved and the army must insist upon its views."

From Capitol Hill came two other recommendations to bring the two teams together—one member of the House proposed that a bill directing the two schools to play a game be passed, and a Senator broached the thought that perhaps some congressional obduracy on appropriations for the two schools might have some influence in mellowing their views.

Another Stagg Will Play Against Tigers

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Chicago

AFTER a lapse of 40 years, another Stagg is to play against Princeton on the gridiron.

Back in 1899, Amos Alonzo Stagg, Chicago University coach, then an end at Yale, wound up his competition by playing against the Tigers. Next Saturday his 18-year-old-son, Paul, will lead the University of Chicago team against Princeton as the Maroon quarterback.

The senior Stagg was a star end at Yale, being chosen on one of Walter Camp's earliest "all-American" teams.

STREET IS NAMED TO PILOT THE CARDINALS

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Charles E. Street, who caught Walter P. Johnson's fast ball while a member of the Washington Senators from 1907 to 1911, has been named manager of the St. Louis National League Baseball Club for 1930 by President Samuel Breadon. Street has left his home in Joplin, Mo., for St. Louis to sign a contract.

The former catcher, who once caught a ball tossed from the Washington Monument, has been coach of the Cardinals for the last season, and toward the end was acting manager in W. B. McKechnie's absence. He started in professional ball in 1900, at the age of 16, and was in the majors for about 10 years with the Cincinnati Reds, Washington Senators and New York Yankees. Through the 1920 to 1928 seasons he managed minor league clubs and finished out of the first division only once.

FAVOR PAYMENT OF EXPENSES

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—The Rhode Island Golf Association went on record as favoring the payment of expenses of representative teams by state or sectional associations. The vote was taken in the form of an indorsement of the request of the Massachusetts Golf Association to the United States Golf Association for a modification of the U. S. G. A. ruling which prohibits payment of expenses of amateurs in state and sectional tournaments.

VERMONT TO MAKE CHANGE

BURLINGTON, Vt. (AP)—Intramural athletics will be handled in the future by the department of physical education at the University of Vermont, according to plans now maturing. It is believed that instructors in the department are able to give more time to organization and supervision than are the students themselves. Sports to be handled by the department include basketball, tennis, track, boxing, wrestling, fencing, baseball, handball and touch football.

CENTRE-KENTUCKY BREAK

DANVILLE, Ky. (AP)—Centre College and the University of Kentuck have, by mutual agreement, canceled all athletic relations that were booked for the coming winter and spring. The cancelation came as a result of the announcement that Kentucky had decided to leave the Centre Colonels off their 1930 football schedule, severing relations that have continued since 1891, because Kentucky wishes to play more Southern Conference colleges in 1930.

CLASS A SQUASH TENNIS STARTS

Three Metropolitan Clubs Score Clean Sweeps Over Their Rivals

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS A TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP

	Rounds W.	Rounds L.	Matches W.	Matches L.	P.C.
Columbia U. C.	1	0	7	0	1.000
New York A. C.	1	0	7	0	1.000
Princeton Club	1	0	7	0	1.000
Harvard Club	1	0	5	2	1.000
Crescent A. C.	0	1	2	5	.000
Fraternity S. T. C.	0	1	0	7	.000
Park Avenue S. C.	0	1	0	7	.000
Yale Club	0	1	0	7	.000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The stars of the squash tennis game, with few exceptions, swung into action Wednesday when the opening round of the Metropolitan Class A team championship was played, and when the play of the day was completed, it was discovered that a new luminary, under an eclipse for the last four years, had come back with even greater brilliancy.

Harry F. Wolf, the Montclair youth, who has been in college for the last four years, and ranked seventh in 1925, took his place at the top of the team of the New York Athletic Club, and caused a sensation by defeating Milton Baron, the Fraternity Club leader, ranked fourth last season, in straight games, 15—12, 15—12.

The other members of the first six, Rowland B. Haines, Columbia University Club, Harold R. Mixsell, Princeton Club, Edward R. Larigan, Crescent Athletic Club, Jerome L. Kerbeck, Columbia University Club, and Gavin Brackenridge, Princeton Club, all came through with ease, but Murray Taylor, Harvard Club, caused some surprise by defeating Burdett H. O'Connor, another Crescent luminary, reversing the ranking of last spring, when O'Connor stood seventh and Taylor, largely by his victory in the western championship, was ranked eighth.

In addition to the individual surprises the victory of the Harvard Club, 5 to 2, over the strong team of the Crescent Athletic Club, caused a sensation, as the former champions had been last in the 1928-9 series, and were still lacking all of their former stars.

The Columbia University Club, team champions for the past two years, though with several new faces in the lineup, due to the absence of W. Murray Lee and John D. Kennedy, won all seven of its matches from the new member of the Class A team ranks, the Park Avenue Squash Club. R. B. Haines, United States champion, defeated Frank A. Sieverman Jr., who heads the new outfit, in straight games, 15—11, 15—12, but Jerome L. Kerbeck met with unexpected opposition from Charles F. Fuller, who has transferred his allegiance from the Harvard Club, and carried Herbeck to extra points in the second game, the score being 15—9, 18—13. The summary:

R. B. Haines, Columbia University Club, defeated F. A. Sieverman Jr., Park Avenue Squash Club, 15—11, 15—12.

J. L. Kerbeck, Columbia University Club, defeated C. F. Fuller, Park Avenue Squash Club, 15—9, 18—12.

D. W. Haines, Columbia University Club, defeated Eric Gugler, Park Avenue Squash Club, 15—12, 15—6.

Gardner Hirons, Columbia University Club, defeated D. B. Carson, Park Avenue Squash Club, 15—10, 15—8.

E. G. McLaughlin, Columbia University Club, defeated Stanley B. Jones, Park Avenue Squash Club, 18—17, 17—15.

R. H. Reutter, Columbia University Club, defeated A. L. Noel, Park Avenue Squash Club, 18—17, 15—10.

H. G. Larson, Columbia University Club, defeated H. A. Reeve, Park Avenue Squash Club, 15—13, 15—11.

The addition of Wolf to the New York Athletic Club team proved a decisive factor in the victory of the Mercury Foot over the Fraternity Squash Tennis Club. Each of the other players of the last year were moved down one or more places, and this enabled each in turn to win in straight games, where close battles had resulted in losses in 1929. Fraternity had also been handicapped by the shift of Sieverman to Park Avenue, and two of its standbys were also absentees on account of business. The summary:

H. F. Wolf, New York Athletic Club, defeated Milton Baron, Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, 15—12, 15—12.

Barnwell Elliott, New York Athletic Club, won from H. P. Cole, Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, by default.

R. M. Kirkland, New York Athletic Club, won from H. B. Fisher, Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, by default.

F. M. Loughman, New York Athletic Club, defeated S. R. Jandorf, Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, 15—10, 15—3.

W. E. Chambers, New York Athletic Club, defeated H. K. Sayen, Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, 15—8, 15—4.

S. R. Greene, New York Athletic Club, defeated W. B. Hervey, Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, 17—16, 15—11.

J. C. Lyons, New York Athletic Club, defeated C. W. Dinges, Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, 15—10, 15—11.

The performance of the representatives of the Princeton Club in scoring a clean sweep against the strong seven which Yale Club brought over to the Princeton courts was a feature. Though lacking Stuart M. Sperry, Armin W. Riley and John C. Neely from its regular lineup, the home team won five of its matches in straight games, and only the substitutes took three games to win. Gavin Brackenridge defeated his opponent of many hard battles, Otis L. Guernsey, by the topheavy score of 15—6, 15—8, while Edwin Muller, who is still relegated to the Class B ranks, swamped H. Victor Crawford, a former first 10 player, 15—0, 15—7. The summary:

H. R. Mixsell, Princeton Club, defeated H. S. Thorne, Yale Club, 15—8, 15—8.

Gavin Brackenridge, Princeton Club, defeated O. L. Guernsey, Yale Club, 15—6, 15—8.

Arnold Wood Jr., Princeton Club, defeated J. S. Davidson, Yale Club, 15—7, 15—9.

Edwin Muller, Princeton Club, defeated H. V. Crawford, Yale Club, 15—0, 15—7.

F. S. Whitehouse, Princeton Club, defeated R. J. Larner, Yale Club, 8—15, 15—6, 15—8.

H. R. Sutphin Jr., Princeton Club, defeated Arthur Goldburg, Yale Club, 15—13, 6—15, 15—8.

J. N. Hopkinson, Princeton Club, defeated C. J. MacGuire, Yale Club, 15—10, 15—12.

Only E. R. Larigan, at the top of the Crescent Athletic Club list, and W. L. Jones, at its foot, were able to stem the tide of strong play which the Harvard Club displayed on its home club courts, and they were carried to three games in each case by the Crimson representatives. E. H. Heminway was especially effective in defeating A. S. Kuhn, 15—3, 15—2. The summary:

E. R. Larigan, Crescent Athletic Club, defeated G. M. Rushmore, Harvard Club, 7—15, 15—11, 15—10.

Murray Taylor, Harvard Club, defeated B. H. O'Connor, Crescent Athletic Club, 15—1, 15—12.

C. J. Mason Jr., Harvard Club, defeated J. C. Tredwell, Crescent Athletic Club, 15—6, 15—8.

G. B. Woods, Harvard Club, defeated J. N. Schermerhorn, Crescent Athletic Club, 15—9, 15—5.

F. M. Warburg, Harvard Club, defeated E. W. Klenert, Crescent Athletic Club, 15—9, 15—3.

E. H. Heminway, Harvard Club, defeated A. S. Kuhn, Crescent Athletic Club, 15—3, 15—2.

W. L. Jones, Crescent Athletic Club, defeated E. C. Huntington Jr., Harvard Club, 15—6, 6—15, 15—10.

Bull Fighting on Decline in Mexico

Report of Vice-Consul States That Modern Sports Are Coming to the Front

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Not only baseball, but football, basketball and other American sports have been taken up with so much enthusiasm in Mexico that they are gradually supplanting the Spanish diversion of bull fighting in national interest, according to a report from Waldo E. Bailey, Vice-Consul at Mazatlan, made public here by the Department of Commerce. On two occasions during the last year a bull fight and a baseball game were held on the same day. The baseball stadium was packed, but the attendance at the bull fight is said to have been very scanty.

Federal and state governments are encouraging athletic contests and physical exercises of all types in Mexico. The value of athletics is being emphasized in all teaching circles and President Portes Gil issued a statement last spring calling upon the state and municipal authorities to give every encouragement to sports as a means of developing the youth of the Nation.

The presence of many Americans in Mexico helped to increase the interest in athletics. Returned Mexicans who attended schools in the United States have aided tremendously in directing the public eye to physical developments.

Soviet Trade Treaty Bans Propaganda

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The text is now available of the new treaty of commerce now in force between Estonia and the Soviet Union. Unlike the similar agreement between Latvia and the U. S. S. R., which specifies exact details as to trade which the two countries agree to carry on with one another, the Soviet-Estonian treaty simply guarantees most-favored nation treatment, except as regards certain classes of traffic with the neighboring countries of Finland, Latvia and Lithuania.

In addition, Estonia obtains special facilities for the transport of textiles across Siberia. This is said to be the only instance of the Soviet Government's granting such a privilege.

The clauses of the new agreement treating of the position of the Russian trade delegation in Estonia are being examined with much interest here, owing to the negotiations which will shortly begin between Great Britain and Russia on this subject.

An important innovation in the Soviet-Estonian treaty is the inclusion of a special article defining the exact business of the trade delegation to be "the development of commercial and economic relations between Estonia and the U. S. S. R., as well as the defense of the interests of the U. S. S. R. in the domain of foreign trade." By implication this provision bans various uncommercial activities which the former Trade Delegation in Great Britain was accused of engaging in, notably subversive and underground propaganda.

GLASGOW SCHEMES BAN PUBLIC HOUSE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW—David Kirkwood, who has viewed most of the Glasgow municipal housing schemes, has expressed his gratification at the fact that public houses have been excluded from these areas. This means that the districts containing 17,000 municipal houses are all dry.

Mr. Kirkwood stated at a meeting of the Independent Labor Party which he addressed in Glasgow recently that he hoped this state of affairs would continue. He had heard that the liquor trade were endeavoring to obtain licenses in housing schemes, and he warned the magistrates that all eyes were upon them. It was, he declared, the duty of the magistrates to keep these areas "dry."

GREENLEAF WINS TWO BLOCKS

FALL RIVER (AP)—E. Ralph Greenleaf, former pocket billiards champion, defeated Frank J. Taberski, present holder of the world's title, in two matches here Wednesday night. Greenleaf took the first match, 125 to 47, and the second, 125 to 21. High runs in the first game were: Greenleaf 58, Taberski 33; in the second, Greenleaf 86, Taberski 34.

BARRY WORKS OUT WITH BRUINS

Martin J. Barry, who was drafted from the New Haven team

BOOKS FOR BLIND TO BE INCREASED BY NEW SOCIETY

Braille Institute to Place in Libraries Wide Range of Reading Matter

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—To satisfy the great hunger which blind and partially blind people—many of them of the highest intellectual capabilities—feel for good literature of all kinds, the Braille Institute of America, Inc., has been organized under the laws of California, and will soon place in libraries and clubs throughout the country a wide range of reading matter.

A considerable proportion of the books already printed in Braille are primers and textbooks adapted to the needs of persons just learning the system, but many blind persons have passed far beyond this stage, and want the world's best literature. The new company intends especially to supply these more advanced needs.

The new organization is nation-wide, nonprofit making, nonsectarian, and under the control of men and women who have devoted their lives to lightening the paths of the blind. The signatures of 27 eminent California citizens appear as charter members. The following persons constitute the board of trustees, of which Gesner Williams, attorney, is chairman: John C. Porter, Robert A. Odell, Frank Meline, A. L. Sonderegger, W. H. Kindig, Luther T. Mayo, Alma W. Meline, and Anna D. Clise.

Proposes Permanent Endowment

J. Robert Atkinson, blind editor and publisher of literature for the blind, is instrumentally responsible for the new organization and is one of its charter members. Mr. Atkinson is also founder and manager of the Universal Braille Press, located in Los Angeles, which has been operating for the last eight years in furnishing good literature of all kinds printed in the Braille system for the blind on a nonprofit basis. On account of Mr. Atkinson's experience in recent years, both as a blind man and publisher of literature for the blind, and because of his affiliation nationally with work for the blind, he is fully conversant with the nation-wide literary needs of the blind and thoroughly qualified to assist in the establishment and direction of an institution of this kind. While assisting clubs, societies and individuals in furnishing literature to the blind, the new organization will also aid the Universal Braille Press in extending the work it has so ably conducted. This press will also probably print the literature published under the auspices of the institute.

The Braille Institute of America, Inc., proposes to raise a permanent annual endowment of $75,000 a year for the publication of literature for the blind, distributed to them free, and to libraries and institutions conducting departments of books for the blind, on the basis of enrolled borrowers. That the organization's activities may be truly nation-wide, and the literature issued of a standard and variety truly serviceable to all classes of blind people, honorary memberships will be conferred upon librarians and assistant librarians of all institutions or libraries conducting loan departments of books for the blind.

Librarians to Co-operate

It is further provided that this group of librarians shall constitute a committee on publication, believing that they, by virtue of their positions and direct contact with Braille readers, are pre-eminently qualified to determine the literature which is being sought by blind people; but the final authority as to this matter will, of course, rest with the board of trustees. It is proposed also that the librarians shall record with the trustees, on the first Monday of January of each year, the aggregate number of Braille borrowers enrolled at all the libraries. The annual quota of books received freely by each library will then be determined on a pro rata basis, thus insuring equality in the distribution of books to the blind through the libraries.

"The Braille Institute of America, Inc.," its president, Mr. Williams said, "is an outgrowth of a long recognized need for such an organization of librarians and official workers for the blind throughout the nation. There are about 100,000 blind people in the United States, of whom only about 15,000 or 20,000 have learned to read the Braille system. The scarcity, as well as the character of literature published for the blind, is largely responsible for this condition, offering little inducement to the learner. Statistics show that 90 per cent of this number have lost their sight after reaching maturity. Since the only federal appropriation to aid in furnishing literature in behalf of the blind must be used exclusively to supply textbooks and apparatus to the various institutions for the education of the blind in the United States and its territories, only 10 per cent of our blind population benefit thereby. The charter members of the Braille Institute of America are convinced that there should be a permanent appropriation to furnish an adequate supply of literature to the civilian adult blind and to the blinded veterans of the World War constituting the 90 per cent."

Blind Taxpayers

"It can be shown," Mr. Williams continued, "that blind men and women, no matter at what age in life they suffered the misfortune of losing their sight, who have learned to read the Braille system, manifest and maintain a higher degree of intellect and citizenship than their fellow blind who cannot read even the limited supply of literature available in Braille, or who rely upon others to read to them. When the people realize that many of our 100,000 blind, or members of their families, are taxpayers, contributing to the support of our public institutions and libraries, the claim we make that blind people are entitled to the same service, the same privileges, the same consideration as are enjoyed by people with normal eyesight will not be contested by public-minded citizens. But thus far the blind citizenry has not shared equally with their sighted friends in the liberal distribution or circulation of literature, as an inquiry at any public library will disclose.

"Embossed literature," Mr. Williams added, "is so indispensable to the education and rehabilitation of the blind, and so vitally essential to their happiness and good citizenship, that one is sometimes amazed to observe the relatively few books for the blind listed in library catalogues. The literary needs of people with normal eyesight have been amply provided for through the press and public library system. Private philanthropy has created large trust funds for the purpose. Taxes are levied each year for the maintenance of libraries, and the free circulation of books printed in almost every language. But the scarcity of books for the blind in all but a few of these libraries is deplorable in this age of progress and enlightenment.

Few Libraries Co-operate

"With scarcely more than 15 libraries in the United States which conduct loan departments of books for the blind; with 90,000 of our blind population not benefiting by any appropriation; and all the 15 libraries not having sufficient funds to furnish more than one copy of a single title which must serve hundreds of borrowers; and with not even an adequate dictionary in print in the Braille system for use by blind students in our many tax-supported schools—the establishment of a sound, nation-wide organization devoted to furnishing relief in this field of unfortunate humanity is indeed timely," Mr. Williams concluded. "The Braille Institute of America, Inc., is capable of performing the service, and its trustees and members feel reliably sure that the project will be indorsed and supported by statesman and public citizen alike, unanimously and unqualifiedly."

As a further help to the movement to provide more and better literature for the blind, a book, "The Speech Arts," has been published in five Braille volumes. The work is devoted to speaking in all its form, ranging from conversation to platform speaking and dramatics. It has already proved of engrossing interest to blind people wherever it has been introduced, and is highly endorsed by the Braille press.

Seeking Site for Huge Observatory

Wide World

Maj. P. H. McLaughlin, With His Three-Inch Telescope and Temporary Setup, on Mt. Volcan, Calif.

BIG CALIFORNIA OBSERVATORY TO COST $20,000,000

Carnegie Institute Plant Will Be Built Near Pasadena

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Southern California is to have the world's largest astronomical observatory.

It will cost more than $20,000,000 to build and equip this huge plant, which is to be built by the Carnegie Institute within a 200-mile radius of Pasadena, Calif., according to Maj. P. H. McLaughlin, in charge of preliminary work.

Although two peaks near San Bernardino, Calif., are still under consideration, it is believed that the observatory will be built eventually on Mt. Volcan, about 64 miles northeast of here.

Mr. McLaughlin and his assistants are making daily observations with a three-inch telescope of the North Star. Volcan Mountain, where the observation camp has been established, is favored because of a water supply at the summit, easy accessibility, a rolling mesa, and minimum snow and wind.

Figures furnished by Mr. McLaughlin on the proposed observatory indicate that it will have a 200-inch reflector weighing 60 tons. The next largest reflector is 100 inches in diameter and weighs 40 tons, Mr. McLaughlin said. It is located on Mt. Wilson. Experiments are now being carried on in New York and Chicago laboratories to have the bottom mirror of the giant reflector made of quartz. Several years will be consumed in manufacture of the reflector, he said.

The new observatory must be located within a day's journey because the Pasadena laboratories of the Institute will be necessary to carry on the work of the observatory, Mr. McLaughlin explained.

"The ruling about the 200-mile radius from Pasadena is rather unfortunate," he said, "because the most perfect visibility in the world is at Prescott and Flagstaff, Ariz. The nearer one comes to Los Angeles and San Diego, the greater is the mist before the telescope."

Approximately $3,000,000 has been set aside by the Carnegie Institute for preliminary work in finding the best site within the required radius of Pasadena, Mr. McLaughlin said.

Formal announcement of the selection of the site of the world's largest observatory will be made sometime next year by the Carnegie Institute officials.

The major planets have their greatest visibility within the next 10 years, observations made by McLaughlin indicate. Venus, Jupiter and Saturn are now especially brilliant.

PALÆOLITHIC FINDS IN KENYA COLONY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FORT TERNAN, Kenya—A crude, burnt clay pot, shaped in the form of a half ostrich egg, has recently been discovered in the Kavirondo Reserve, around the shores of Victoria Nyanza.

The discoverer, the venerable Archdeacon Owen, stated that the pot, dating from the Palæolithic Age, was found projecting from a bank of earth, between 15 and 20 feet below the "existing" surface of the ground. Near to it was found a stone ax head of the same period.

The discoverer put forth a theory that probably the prehistoric owner, going down to a pool to fetch water, had been startled and had dropped his pot and ax into the water, which would account for the undamaged condition of the former. Eventually the pool dried up and the silt of ages buried it, preserving it intact until its recent discovery. Archdeacon Owen has made a collection of numerous palæolithic stone implements, which he has found in the country round about Maseno Mission.

ARGENTINA EXTENDS TRADE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—Argentine trade relations with other Latin-American countries are becoming more active, as evidenced by a huge shipment of Argentine wheat landed at Vera Cruz, and the promise of another shipment early in 1930. Both ships are expected to return to South America with Mexican goods.

SYRACUSE PROFESSOR SEEKS MAYORALTY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYRACUSE, N. Y. — Politics has turned to the college ranks this year in the mayoralty campaign in Syracuse, with the nomination of Dr. F. G. Crawford, of Syracuse University, as the Democratic candidate. His opponent is Roland Marvin, Republican, president of the common council. Syracuse is nominally a Republican city.

Dr. Crawford is chairman of the political science department of the school of citizenship at the university. He proposes to put into practice in the administration of affairs of a city of 200,000 what he has taught in theory. His campaign has been based fundamentally on the stand that public life today is as much a work for specialists as any other field.

NORMAL CREDIT SAID TO BE AIDED BY STOCK DROP

Mortgage Bankers' Convention Finds Nation's Prosperity on Sound Basis

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The basic prosperity of the United States is too deeply rooted to be upset by recent declines in the stock markets, according to speakers at the sixteenth annual convention of the Mortgage Bankers of America here. They expressed confidence in a return to more normal financial conditions with a more equitable distribution of credit and wealth resulting from the cessation of unusual speculation.

"It should be kept in mind that the break in the stock market, while very disturbing, did not destroy money," William H. Kingsley of Philadelphia, vice-president of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, declared. "It caused the froth of artificial value to disappear and revealed the substance. The real money involved has been redistributed and is more widely held by those who will seek more stable forms of investment. But before there can be a resumption of heavy trading in stocks, there is much underbrush to be cleared away."

Similarly, the stock decline was regarded as a hopeful sign by Philip W. Kniskern, of New York City, vice-president of the Continental Mortgage Guarantee Company. He pointed out the popularity of common stocks and the public's desire for equity participations in large businesses. Dealers in real estate should take advantage of this desire, he said, asserting that real estate finance is in direct competition with other forms of investment.

Mortgage bankers should consider the relation of their business to the appropriate development of their cities, according to Harland Bartholomew, president of the American City Planning Institute and director of the city planning division, American Society of Civil Engineers. Such development, he declared, will not only strengthen the cities' economic structure, but will raise living standards by providing better housing.

"The unprecedented growth of American cities has been characterized by enormous economic losses and too often by less desirable living conditions," he continued. "Most significant among the economic wastes accompanying the sporadic growth of cities has been the development of blighted districts, those areas of abandoned or transformed residences lying between the principal business center and the more modern suburbs. These are the areas in which, in many cities, leading companies have refused to make further loans. Such areas are daily reminders of the economic weakness of the modern American urban structure."

Crude Oil Reserve Cut by Standard

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The world's future supply of crude oil is no longer an uncertainty, and thus the storage of huge supplies of oil in tanks rather than in natural reservoirs below ground is no longer necessary, according to a view just published in the Lamp, official publication of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

This view prefaced an announcement that the company had reduced its storage supply by 20,000,000 barrels, or 22 per cent, since 1926. During the same period, however, the amount of crude oil kept in storage by the industry in general increased by 27 per cent, the announcement said.

"The enormous growth in the consumption of petroleum products," it said, "has in the past supported the view that in time demand would overtake supply, and that the stocks in storage would then be justified and would serve their true function as a reservoir.

"The other view is that the future is no longer uncertain and that the industry can now with safety reduce the quantities in storage as opportunity offers, and, more important, that it can attain a financial equilibrium by utilizing these stocks regardless of cost in time of shortage, instead of stimulating greater production of crude by advances in the price schedule."

NEW CORPORATION BY MERGER

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The new holding company formed by the merging of the Hershey Chocolate Company, the Kraft-Phenix Cheese Corporation and the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Corporation will be called the International Quality Products Corporation, and its president will be Charles S. Pearce, president of the Colgate Company, according to an announcement.

HUDSON BRIDGE PLAZA TO BE STARTED DEC. 1

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Preparing the way for the approach plaza to the new Hudson River Bridge, four blocks of buildings, including numerous apartment houses and two churches are to be razed, beginning about Dec. 1. This will make an open space bounded by Fort Washington Avenue, Riverside Drive, 178th and 179th Streets. The Manhattan terminus of the bridge will be located, and the numerous traffic arteries to the structure will converge at this plaza.

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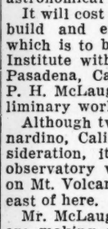
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THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

The Clubroom Contest

By ALTA HALVERSON SEYMOUR

Part II

THE girls did everything they could find to do in the way of odd jobs. They washed dishes, took care of children and ran errands. Finally, at Sue's suggestion, they planted melons. "We have a lot of garden space that we don't use," she said, "and the ground is splendid for melons. I know Father will let us have room for a melon patch, and that will bring in quite a bit, if the crop turns out well, for there's never any trouble marketing melons around here. It will be lots of work, but I guess our clubroom is worth it."

But, with all their efforts, the girls' fund grew slowly. They wouldn't have minded that if the boys hadn't, as Jean said, seemed "more stuck-up than ever."

"They must have found some good way to make money," said Edith. "Of course, Paul has that job after school helping the grocer deliver, and Jack is 'yard man' for Mrs. Bemis, and all the boys seem to have found something pretty regular to do. I heard Paul say last night, and I rather suspect he said it purposely so that I'd overhear it, 'Let's see, Jack, is it $55 or $65 we have now?' And Jack said it was $65."

"And we have $32," said Jean, in alarm. "Of course, the melon crop will bring that up, if it comes along as well as we think it will. But we just must think up some other way, too."

Sue's Suggestion

It was Sue who made the suggestion which promised to turn the tables. "I've just been scouting all around for ideas," she said one afternoon, "and I was looking through some of Mother's magazines the other day. There were suggestions for making toys of various kinds, and there were patterns for all sorts of animals to be made out of soft flannel, or some such material. Why couldn't we make such toys and sell them? I believe the gift shop down town would handle them, and—"

She stopped suddenly, and then gave an excited bounce as she went on, "I have a better idea, still. When we were out in your garage this morning, Edith, I noticed some old tires and tubes. I don't suppose they are any use except perhaps to sell for old rubber, and if your father would let us use the tubes why wouldn't it be a good thing to make our animals out of them? We could work just as we would with cloth, and we'd have something unusual. 'Waterproof toys for wee tots!'"

"Great!" cried the others, with enthusiasm. "Let's get to work right away!"

"Yes, I'll call a meeting of the circle for this afternoon, and we'll start at once. I'll ask Father if we can use the tubes—I know he'll say yes, though. And we can sell some of the toys at the bazaar, and some at the Gift Shop, and maybe some to the drygoods stores," said Edith.

Mr. Granger was quite willing for the girls to use any old inner tubes he happened to have, and they worked busily, cutting and blanket-stitching and stuffing rabbits and chickens and cats and dogs. The toys were so original and attractive that they sold readily at the bazaar, and the Gift Shop was ready to place a fairly large order at once, and a still larger order toward Christmas time. The drygoods stores also took a supply.

"We shall need a great many more inner tubes if business is to go on in this way," said Edith. "Let's see if we can't find some in other garages." The girls accordingly made a thorough search. "Funny there aren't any more inner tubes anywhere to be found," said Sue. "They seem to have simply disappeared from the town.'

"Do you suppose," asked Jean dubiously, "that the boys could be collecting them and hiding them so that we couldn't get them?"

"Oh, I don't believe they'd do anything as mean as that," said Edith.

A few mornings later, Sue met the girls with tragic eyes. "Girls, our biggest melon disappeared last night," she said. "Do you suppose—"

"After the way we've worked with that melon patch," wailed Jean, "if anything happens—"

"I'll tell you, girls," said Edith, her lips set grimly, "we'll have to guard that patch for the next few evenings until we can market the melons."

"We'll hide in the summer house," said Sue, "three or four of us each evening."

Watching the Melon Patch

Four girls sat very quietly in the summer house that evening, watching their melon patch with anxious eyes. No one came near it, however, and at last they felt that it would be safe to leave. Night after night they watched. "If no one comes tonight, we'll be reasonably safe," said Sue, after several nights of watching. "We can gather a good many of the melons tomorrow, and we have orders for as many as we can get from our patch."

"We'll have to watch extra hard tonight," said Edith. "I wonder who took that melon."

The evening passed very quietly. The girls watched their patch zealously, talking now and then in low whispers. "I'm beginning to think we were foolish," said Sue. "Probably some boy or other took just that one melon and doesn't intend to bother the patch again. I don't believe the Stuck-up Club—" Then she stopped short, for a familiar figure had stolen into the melon patch, then another and another.

"Here's a good ripe one," said a well-known voice.

"This is better. Be sure you don't pick another green one," said someone else.

In a flash, the girls were out of the summer house and confronting the intruders. "Paul Grange!" blazed Edith, "Aren't you ashamed of yourself?"

Paul straightened up very suddenly, leaving his chosen melon on the ground. For a moment there was a tense silence. Then Paul said, in his teasing drawl, "I don't know why we should be. We're entitled to some pay for our inner tubes, I suppose. We thought you girls might at least offer us a melon or two in payment, and since you didn't, we felt we had a right to collect payment ourselves."

"Your inner tubes!" gasped Sue.

"Sure. Didn't you know you were making your 'waterproof toys' out of inner tubes we fellows had collected to sell for old rubber? That cut quite a hole in our fund, you know."

"I thought those were old inner tubes of Father's," said Edith.

"Why, Father wouldn't have so many inner tubes as that in years," said Paul disgustedly. "We've found a safer place for our tubes now."

"That's why we couldn't find any more for our work," said Jean thoughtfully.

The boys stood waiting, with considerable indignation, for the girls to make any further remarks about either the melons or the tubes. But they were quite unprepared for Sue's next statement. "Girls," she said soberly, "I think we ought to pay the boys whatever they would have earned from the tubes if they had sold them for old rubber."

"That's only fair," nodded Margaret, and the others agreed.

"Oh, say—" For once Paul didn't have an answer ready. "You know we took one of your melons the other night. It was too green to be good," he added, with a little grin.

"That will be the interest on the money we owe you," said Edith. "Now will you sell us the other tubes you have on hand?"

"Sure," said Jack, and then suddenly he grinned, "It seems a bit strange for the Junior Reading Circle and the Stuck-up Club to be cooperating like this."

"I believe," said Sue slowly, "that maybe that's the best way. I'm sure I'm glad we don't have to stand guard any longer, and your tubes will be safe wherever you put them. Now let's find the best melon in the patch and have a treat."

The chairman of the building committee of the new Community House smiled as she watched the Junior Reading Circle and the Stuck-up Club working at their clubrooms. The boys moved furniture and put up shelves while the girls hung curtains and arranged books and ornaments and kitchen utensils. "I don't know just where the prize should go. It looks to me as if both rooms would be ready at the same time," she said.

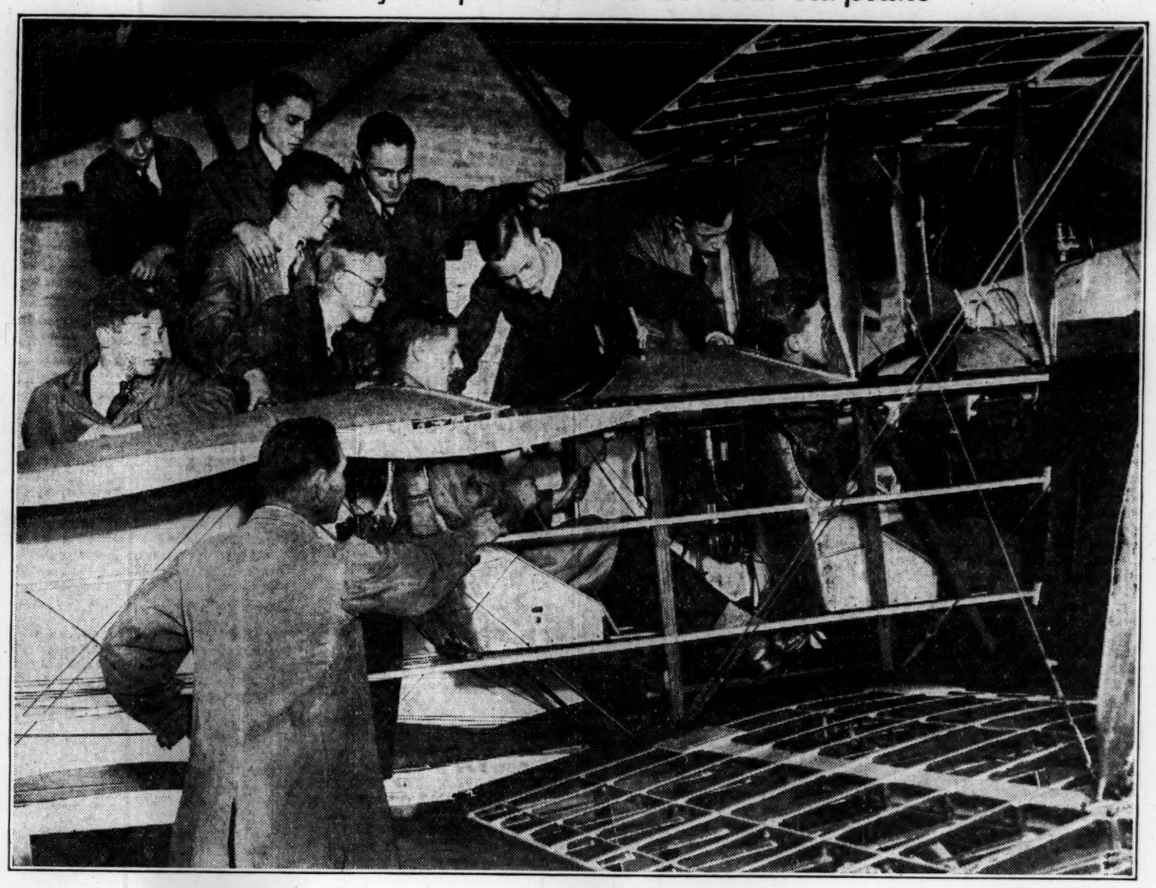
"Better put it in the girls' clubroom. We're getting this first spread together and we'll probably do that a lot," said Paul. "I suppose the girls will do most of the cooking, and we can have the use of the long table in our room."

"Well, this looks to me like pretty good co-operation," smiled the chairman, "and that's the best way for clubs like yours to work."

"Yes." Sue looked down from the shelves she was arranging and flashed a smile from Paul to the chairman. "We found that out."

(The End)

Schoolboys Experiment With Real Airplane



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The Headmaster of the Highgate School, London, Eng., Has Secured for His Boys Two Real Airplanes Which They Can Take to Pieces and Rebuild. They Are Similar to Those Used by the Royal Air Force. Our Photograph Shows Boys of the School Receiving Instruction In the Flying and Mechanism of an Airplane.

Current Events

Germany's Monster Airplane

IF ANY country has reason to be proud of its year's record both in the air and on the seas it is Germany. During the summer the Graf Zeppelin in its flight around the world broke all records for dirigibles. Next came the success of the Bremen, which in its first voyage across the Atlantic captured the speed record for ocean liners. And now comes the news that the DO-X, a monster flying craft completed during the summer, flew for one hour the other day carrying 169 passengers. This number is by far the largest ever carried by any aircraft, and brings much nearer visions of a day when air liners will compete with ocean liners not only in speed, but in number of passengers.

This great plane is the largest in the world, measuring 150 feet both ways. It has 12 engines and can comfortably accommodate 100 passengers on long flights.

Progress in Egypt

Mohammed Pasha Mahmud of Egypt, who a year ago last June suspended Parliament and announced that he would conduct a "business government," has just resigned. Mohammed Pasha has recently negotiated an agreement with the British Foreign Office, and it is because of this that he has decided that the time has come to return to the parliamentary system.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, the British Foreign Minister, has shown that his Government is prepared to bring to an end the occupation of Egypt by British troops, a standing source of grievance to the Egyptian Nation. In 1927, 10 years was named as the period during which British troops would be retained in Egypt. Now it is proposed that these troops shall be withdrawn as soon as the Egyptian Government is able to provide suitable accommodation in the neighborhood of the Suez Canal for certain detachments of troops which are to be maintained there. These would not be in any sense an army of occupation, but simply a protection to British lines of communication, particularly to India.

Scheme for Great Inland Waterway System

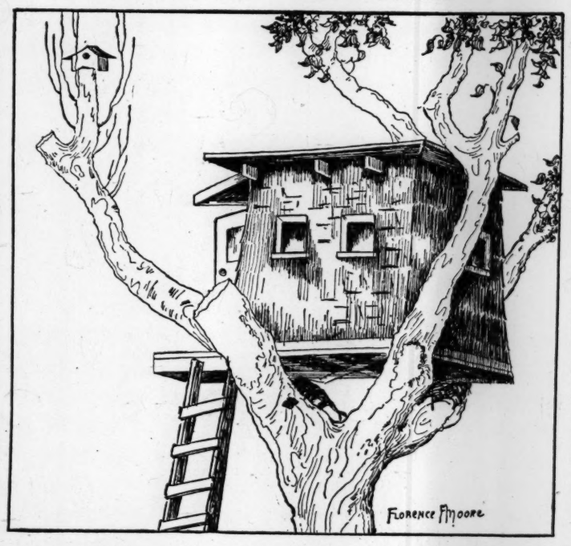
The recent completion of work on the Ohio River which has made possible a nine-foot stage of water throughout the year on the river is but part of a far-reaching national plan to open up a vast system of inland waterway communication over a distance of some 9000 miles. This system will stretch from the Great Lakes at Chicago to the Gulf of Mexico and will serve 20 states. One of the tasks confronting President Hoover next December is to ask Congress to provide for the completion of the remaining link in this extensive chain of waterways.

How is this great central canal and river system to be connected with the sea? That question has not yet been definitely solved. It seems certain, however, that there will eventually be a 25-foot shipway from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic, either by way of the Erie Canal or by way of the St. Lawrence River.

Great Britain and the Soviet Government

The question of the relations between Russia and the other powers has for years been a difficult one because it is one of the definite aims of Soviet Russia to promote world revolution and her agents are constantly found seeking to stir up strife and rebellion in would-be friendly countries. The United States still holds aloof from Russia but it is more difficult for European nations to do this, and England, under the Labor Government, is hoping to find some method of approach. A preliminary agreement has already been reached according to which Russia agrees to withdraw her Communist propaganda agents from India and the Colonies, and England, if Parliament approves, is to send a British ambassador to Moscow. Further causes of dissension between the two countries, such as the question of Russia's unpaid pre-war debts and the claims of British subjects to confiscated property in Russia, will then be discussed through the usual diplomatic channels.

A Novel Tree House



Here is a real tree bungalow, built by Stanley and Clifford Lundin of Western Springs, Illinois.

The little house, six feet by eight feet and a half, has a door and five windows and was built rather more than a year ago. The foundation is from various odds and ends of lumber, discarded by their father, who is a carpenter. The walls are of broad shingles, stained a dark brown with buff trim. It is roofed with tar paper.

The boys sleep there in summer, and it has been used at different times as play room, study and work room. It is a creditable piece of work, both from an artistic and practical standpoint, although the lads who made it are very modest about it.

The tiny house perched on top of the sawed-off limb at the left, has been the home of a family of robins.

The Adventures of Waddles

THE WONDERS IN THIS CAVE CONCEALED ARE NOW ABOUT TO BE REVEALED.
BEHOLD SOME OF ITS GRANDEST SIGHTS,- THE SLOPING WALLS! THE STALACTITES!
JUST HEAR THE ECHO WHEN I SHOUT! I SEE A — WOW! - MY LAMP IS OUT!
AND HOW DID I FIND MY WAY BACK? DAD OWL WAS THERE, AND HEARD ME QUACK.

Happy Days in a Paper Mill in Finland

An English Girl's Impressions

DENSE forests of pine and fir trees, little islands dotting the tideless sea, lakes with blue-gray reeds fringing the reflecting water, silver birches shining in their delicate beauty against the darkness of the ever-present fir trees. Then a tall chimney, a mighty torrent, a mass of floating logs, and a group of red-roofed buildings forming in itself an industrial center.

Making her way from London by boat, rail and motor, a fair-haired English girl after a week's traveling found herself established as one of the workers in a great paper manufactory in Finland, not far from the border of Russia. Quite alone, not knowing the country or its language she had found friends everywhere on her journey and a car awaited her at the last little country station with a genial driver who took her with startling rapidity through dense forests to her destination. There she quickly felt at home in spite of the language question—every notice or direction was written in Finnish and Swedish, both unknown to her.

She was quickly introduced to the office, the works and the clubhouse, where about 60 of the workers had meals and which was used as a resting place and social center. A large house with spacious bed-sitting rooms for 14 girls was where she was to sleep and meet friends in little intimate gatherings. A divan, covered with a bright woolen blanket, was made comfortable with cushions during the day, and a dado of the same color against the wall gave a cozy effect to the corner. A large writing table with writing pad, ink and a vase of flowers, chairs of wood and easy basket chairs completed the sitting room effect.

The English girl found herself plunged into a big, happy family of high spirited, good-natured companions. No distinction of race or position was made, for the Finns and Swedes and English seem to have some racial affinity, both in character and outlook. Working hours were from 8:30 a. m. to 4 p. m. Then came tennis, bathing, swimming, rowing, dancing, singing and walks that would have been by moonlight if the sun had set in the usual way, but all night it was light with a bright twilight which only gave place to the sun again in an hour or two. As one big family, boys and girls mingled and shared their pleasures, and the highest officials would join them and fraternize without any sense of superiority or condescension.

Picnics were the paramount pleasure and these sometimes lasted for two or three days. In the forest or by a lake they camped. There might be a little hut where some would sleep, but out of doors on the mossy ground, under the dark pines, there was room for all—the fragrance of the pines strong and refreshing in their nostrils.

And this was the life in a busy manufacturing center where nearly 1,000,000 of these magnificent trees were used every year. The method seems simple. The trees when felled are floated down the river to the mill. There the bark is skinned by machinery or, if very full of knots, by hand. They are next ground by steam to a pulp which is then mixed with certain chemicals and water, and colored if necessary for the types of papers needed. This pulp is taken to the paper-making machine into which it enters looking like rice pudding and comes out a complete roll of paper, to be cut if necessary into pages which are each carefully examined before being put into final packets. An exacting work in itself—but through all there is a complete absence of hurry or irritation, although everything is done efficiently. For the power of Finland lies in her patience—and her struggle for freedom has enlarged and strengthened the capacity of her childre

The True Profit in Stamp Collecting

THE occasion was one of a series of talks given by him every afternoon in the boys' department of a big State Street store in Chicago. The speaker was Mr. Sigmund I. Rothschild, eminent authority on stamps, lecturer, and ardent friend of boys and girls.

Mr. Rothschild took up his large, handsome volume of stamps and perching it on the table in front of him where all his audience could see it plainly, he said, "As we talk about the stamps today I want everybody to feel perfectly free to ask any questions he wants to."

"Please, sir, I'd like to know how much that book is worth?" promptly asked one alert boy of 12 with snapping eyes, who had confided to the writer previously that he was of a mechanical turn of mind and had a great liking for business.

Again the lecturer smiled.

"If you mean how much money I could get for it," he replied, "that is perhaps the only question that I am not interested in answering. However, since you ask it, this book has probably a commercial value of something like $5000. But, you see, it isn't the money end that I am concerned with when I am thinking about my stamps. It is their real worth, their educational value, for through this book of stamps hundreds of boys and girls have been able to get a broader, more far-reaching, intelligent view of the whole big world and the many things of amazing interest that it contains."

Then as Mr. Rothschild turned the pages of his remarkable book he began to unlock for us many of the treasures that lay within its covers and better still to hint at the untold mines that each one of us might discover and dig in for himself with his own pick and shovel.

It is the story that the stamp tells that should be the great concern of the stamp collector and not the possession of a stamp just for the sake of having it.

Mr. Rothschild's stamps were all arranged by subject alphabetically. The owner said that as far as he knew this was the only stamp book of its kind in existence, because the whole idea behind the arrangement is to have the stamps tell stories. So much care and thought and accuracy and order have been put into this book!

One page was devoted to art. Those interested in design can find many wonderful helps by studying stamps. Incidentally a page of selected pictures from Gasoline Alley showed in how many instances the artist was evidently indebted for inspiration to the modest little stamp.

Then there was a page of air-mail stamps, which included the stamp of the first air mail in the world which was used by the French in the year 1870 during the siege of Paris. It is a balloon stamp.

Colonel Lindbergh's stamp was there, too, but the Spirit of St. Louis took the place of his picture and only his name appeared, for the United States never prints the face of a hero on one of its stamps during his lifetime. This fact came up again on the Presidents' page, which showed all the stamps which bear the pictures of our Presidents. Several had outlines for the picture, but no picture was there. Just who these missing ones were became immediately something of intense interest to find out if one didn't happen to know already.

Then there was the romantic story of the Mississippi River told in stamps. One wanted to rush right home and read again Mark Twain's adventures on the Mississippi.

Ship Stamps

A most beautiful page of stamps told the story of those who go down to the sea in ships, in which vessels of all kinds appeared. One energetic collector in New York, we were told, has seven volumes about ship stamps alone.

Another page in the spirit of chivalry was entitled, "To the Ladies." This showed many of the women who have been distinguished by being given the place of honor on the upper right-hand corner of an envelope.

Other pages were devoted to literature, to mythology, to engineering, to music. This latter even included Grand Opera. Then there was one called "Humor," for there is many a joke hidden up the sleeve of the stamp collector which only the initiated know enough to see the point of and to laugh at.

Another page has "Odd Names of Towns," Romeo, for instance, with Juliet in close proximity quite appropriately. A page entitled "Freaks" included one stamp which presented Columbus gazing through a telescope. Anyone can of course pipe up and tell what is wrong here. Another group calculated to delight anyone's heart was "Zoology," where were merrily gathered together a great array of pink elephants and green tigers forming a most astonishing Zoo. It was gratifying to find here the lowly sardine who at last had a place to himself with plenty of room to spread out in.

Then there were other pages devoted to Romance, to Heraldry, to Legendary History (William Tell, for instance, with his famous apple), to Advertising, and Sports and Paper and many, many more, each as fascinating as the one before it. This isn't strange, though, when one considers that there have been 160,000 stamps issued altogether, each of which tells a true and vital story.

The N. J. S. S.

Mr. Rothschild began collecting stamps at the ripe age of 8 years. He has been loyal to his first hobby ever since. But it is only for the last three years that he has made stamps his serious business in life and devoted his whole time to them. During this period he has given talks to hundreds of boys and girls on the subject nearest his heart. While in Chicago he addressed 15 junior high schools, besides giving the series of lectures down town already referred to. He is president of the National Junior Stamp Society, which includes some 5000 members. Any boy or girl is welcome to honorable membership in this society for the mere asking. The only obligation required of members of the N. J. S. S. is to adopt the same attitude toward stamp collecting as the founder has and not to turn it into a money-making scheme.

Mr. Rothschild has a host of enthusiastic young friends all over the country. He radiocasts a talk on stamps from station WOR, Newark, N. J., every Saturday morning when he is at home. When he is out on his tours, his assistants carry on this work. Through these radio talks he has been able to widen his circle of youthful acquaintances and every week brings him in a budget of from 50 to 200 letters from his co-collectors.

One doesn't wonder that he has friends for he is so generous in his giving. On the occasion when the writer was present we all sat around and stayed and stayed after the regular lecture was over and he just kept on talking and talking and answering all the questions that kept pouring in. It was one of those wonderful times in the bustle of big city life when for once everyone seemed to have no end of time in which to enjoy a big illuminating opportunity.

When at last everyone just had to go because the store was going to close, one fine-looking, courteous boy said to the writer as we walked out, "You know, I've got to talk to my club tomorrow night about my collection of stamps. You see, I've got about 5000. Gee, now I'll know just what to tell 'em! I'm going to make my stamps all up into stories just as Mr. Rothschild does!" C. S.

The Mail Bag

Sangrur, Punjab, India

Dear Editor:

This is the first letter I have written to you, although I have wanted for long to tell you of the happiness it gives me to read the Monitor, every day with greater expectations and greater interest. We always look forward to all it brings us of good, pure elevating news, always new (even though we get it many weeks later) enlarging our atmosphere of thinking, bringing us closer to the whole world.

There is not a single part of the Monitor that I don't read with the keenest interest, but I always have the greatest joy in reading The Home Forum; also the Educational Page and the pages on music and art news, and books. Also I much enjoy the Young Folks' and Children's Pages and the Mail Bag.

Many times I have thought of making scrapbooks out of articles from the Monitor but then I thought that I have enough to read if I only read what comes daily to me through the various columns of the Monitor, so I just lay aside the articles on books, literature, articles from The Home Forum, etc., and just give them away when the opportunity comes to friends who will appreciate and enjoy them. I do the same with the children's stories, puzzles, In Lighter Vein, and I Record Only the Sunny Hours. I am in contact with many children of different ages and tastes and each one is happy when I can give him just what he especially likes.

I am French and am 19 years old. I teach French here, both to children and to grown-up people and I love it. I am keenly interested in all arts and reading and sports, especially riding. I should be very happy to correspond with any girl of my age from across the seas.

Florence R. de R.

Saloniki, Greece

Dear Editor:

I heard joyfully that The Christian Science Monitor helps anyone, who wants to gain correspondents in different parts of the world. I think that this is a great service for the improvement of students. First of all, they can practice English by writing letters to each other. Secondly, they can practice choice of words by writing letters and their style becomes clear. Thirdly, they can make many unusual acquaintances. They can tell also each other about the costumes and many other different things which are interesting. I also want to correspond with American boys, so that I may improve my English. Will you be so good as to help me, dear editor?

I am an Armenian boy, 18 years old. I live in Saloniki, and also I am a student of Anatolia College, at Charilaos in Saloniki. I can exchange many different postcards or stamps with anyone who writes me letters.

Tozalakian V.

[Who would like to correspond with Tozalakian?—Ed.]

Altona, Germany

Dear Editor:

This is the first letter I have written to the Mail Bag of The Christian Science Monitor. I am a young German, 17 years old, and want correspondence with boys of the same age or younger. I am especially interested in receiving letters from America, Japan, India and Siam. I have a great interest for technical things, especially radio. I like also outdoor sports. I have already seen very much in Germany. I beg you to make my address known to some Mail Baggers, as I am hoping to get several friends in these countries or others, as one of my comrades in the school of commerce has done. Thanking you in advance for your endeavors and hoping soon to get good news, Rudolf S.

[Send in letters to Rudolf in the usual way.—Ed.]

Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin

Dear Editor:

I have never seen a letter from Door County, Wisconsin, so I'll try to tell the Mail Baggers what an interesting place it is.

Door County has one of the largest sour cherry orchards in the world. We have two seasons, two or three days apart, one is for the early cherries and the other for late ones which are much sweeter. The average picker picks from 100 to 200 quarts. I, myself, have only reached the record of 80 quarts. The blossom period is very beautiful, the cherry blossoms being a lovely white, while our apple blossoms blend in with a beautiful pink. Tourists from all parts of the United States come to see them.

Not only our cherry orchards make this part of the country beautiful, but the lovely scenery. There are many summer resorts along the lake. I would like to correspond with some girl who is interested in or is a Camp Fire girl. Ruth N.

The following would like to receive letters:

Boys

David S. (12), Parramatta, Australia.—Interested in stamps.

Ron J. (12), Parramatta, Australia.—Interested in stemps.

Stephen E. (16), Butler, Pa.—Especially from abroad.

Orrin A. (16), Cavalier, S. D.—Exchange stamps and postcards. (Will you please send in your last name, Orrin?).

Girls

Ruth S. (12), Freeport, N. Y.

Thora O. (14), Salisbury, South Rhodesia, Africa.

Lauretta M. (15), Buffalo, N. Y.—From someone studying French.

Fern S. (16), Hooper, Neb.—Especially from foreign countries.

Mary Jane W. (16), Modesto, Calif.—Especially from abroad.

Muriel M. (17), Modesto, Calif.—Especially from Germany.

"Cease Firing"

"Cease Firing," by Winifred Hulbert (The Macmillan Co., $1.50).

This is the first American book written with the definite object of helping boys and girls to understand the League of Nations, both what it stands for and the tangible results of its work. This does not mean that it is a textbook describing the work of the League. On the contrary, it is a delightful story book full of interest and adventure.

These stories should particularly appeal to those of our younger readers who are Mail Bag enthusiasts because they are about boys and girls who live in many different parts of the world. They are not only enjoyable tales, but may well serve to draw the young folk of the world nearer together and help them to a better understanding of each other.

The book has the indorsement of the League of Nations Association, and its pictures of life and adventure in Persia, Japan, Czechoslovakia, Austria, etc., are set in backgrounds which have the merit of being historically accurate.

TESSIE
Children will enjoy this book of intimate adventures in a dog's life, written by the irresistible pup "Tessie" . . . with beautiful illustrations of Tessie and her friends.
$2.00 Postpaid
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THE HOME FORUM

A Rumor in the Forest

THE thought came first to the dogwoods, those lonely dreamers withdrawn in leafy fastnesses that listen all year silently to the faintest murmurs of their mother Earth. Then the dogwoods whispered it to the sumacs as a doubtful secret, and these burst forth at once in a shout of affirmation that all the world might hear. Swamp-maples joined in the chorus; answer came from the beech trees, and all the drooping willows in the lower lands sang faintly in a chime. The asters and the goldenrod affirmed that they had known from the first, and that they in fact had told the dogwoods; but the woodland was too exultant in a knowledge now broadcast to heed any claim of priority. What matter who first had known what all now knew? Everything that the sumacs shouted the hickories overheard, the sycamores echoed, and even the slow-thoughted oaks began to guess. Rumor circled swiftly from glade to glade, running up from swamps to ridges and racing there until there was no tree in all the forest thousands that had not heard and put forth banners of rejoicing. And every tree and shrub and shy earth-creeping plant rejoiced in its own language, set floating banners after its own kind. The woodbines flamed, the hickories smoldered, oaks reddened to gules, and the ash trees transmuted their green into alchemic gold.

There was a single tree standing a little apart from her neighbors that heard this rumor somewhat later than they, but to whom it meant most of all. Why this should have been one cannot say, unless she had long been expecting some such message and had waited patiently through the months until it might sound. At any rate, the rumor sank to the very heart of the hard maple and slowly transformed her, working outward day after day and glorifying leaf after leaf, as a beautiful thought or purpose works in a human face, until no leaf or twig was what it had been and the total tree stood elate and ecstatic, a marvel that enlarged the beholder's ideal of perfection.

She did not dance, but the stately poise of her branches hinted a rhythm pausing. Her leaves lay level along the air, unstirred, but their colors were like a music dimly imagined, transcending the wizardry of strings. Rooted in earth, she seemed to dance; with a voice never raised above the faintest rustle, she seemed to sing. By herself there, alone, remote, she achieved a beauty such as human artists produce in the expectation of applause. And her beauty was herself, frugally composed of her own substance. One who watched her transformation could not have failed to guess that its motive was a kind of gratitude—that she was giving back, in hues that surged and mounted from green to gold and from gold to crimson, some part of the summer's largess. A vivid leaf slipped and sidled slowly, at intervals, through the charmed still air—and this too was but a grateful return. Sunlight and earth and rain had been given her. Beauty was given back.

* * *

There came at length a day when the quiet but never-ceasing preparation of the forest, as it were for some mighty festival, was completed. In all the sky of tender blue there was no wind, no cloud, and a faintly colored haze dimmed the distance. The dreamy azure that clothes only remotest hills at other seasons of the year seemed to begin at arm's length, and an air of romance such as lies upon the oldest legends crowded now very close and suffused the commonplace with glory. Every sound was muted, as though it came from a land of phantasy. The scream of the jay near at hand sounded far and faint. The bluebird's warble barely stirred the air. No fern waved. No leaf fluttered, though here and there a great leaf slowly twirled and fell. The forest stood in a trance of memory and of expectation. There was unmistakable awareness among the trees. They had triumphed at last in a concerted effort and were resting now from a vast labor undertaken and borne through with joy. From the flaming maple in the heart of the wood an influence streamed outward through the intense though dreaming day.

The trees seemed ready to run, to dance, to fly; yet they were rooted in earth and rock. Their ecstasy was balanced by restraint and their audacity by moderation, so that they seemed aware of all that a human artist needs to know. On a pinnacle of attainment, exulting, triumphing, yet they were poised and held by some inner check. Among the innumerable hues of the forest there was not one that forced a note or overran fulfillment into excess.

In the golden midst of this glamour the hard maple stood alone. She was a great live coal that a breeze is fanning. Her colors throbbed and pulsated upon the eye. Vibration circled out from her. She seemed to hold the forest under her single sway as a conductor holds his orchestra.

Round about her the leafy world made a throne, as for a beloved queen. Most tenderly the sky leaned over. The hues of soil and sod were tuned to the gold she laid upon them. Shadows were thinning upon the ground and the blue was widening overhead.

* * *

One man, on this day of festival, found the path that led through the woods—one man only, and he a wanderer with no goal or settled purpose. The slender twisting footway pleased his mood because it seemed at first as purposeless as he, winding widely round the great blue bowlders, dodging back and forth across the brook, yet managing at every turn to open some new vista into splendor. A glad and heart-free little path it was, yet the feeling grew upon the man who walked it that it had some purpose. Over the ridge where columbines grow in their season and down the farther gully it went, and then clambered steeply up a little hill. There stood the maple—flaming, transcendent! There was the throbbing heart of the whole autumnal day.

When the wanderer had gazed at the tree so long that he knew he would remember it all his years, he fell to thinking of the mystery that there should have been so long and so arduous a preparation for a single spectator. From the dogwoods up to the scarlet oaks and this one supreme maple the tide of color had mounted and climbed. Nay, more than that—a winter's sleep, a spring's burgeoning, a summer's toil, and an autumn's culmination had gone to make this one hour of perfection which he alone might see. He stood overwhelmed by unearned, unmerited wealth, and he knew also that he could not hope to pass on to others the hundredth part of what he here unworthily received. The rumor and the message sent forth by the dogwoods, the knowledge of the woodland that had grown by steady increments of gold and crimson until it attained the high faith of this one tree, must end here with this maple. He could not carry it further. For it was a message that could be felt only, not communicated. It could not be intrusted to words, however, devotedly chosen and chimed together, and words were all that he had.

He would do his best, to be sure. He would go back into the world of men and women with a face that shone with this new knowledge won in the world of trees; he would go back with kinder and more deeply discerning eyes because of what he had seen here, and he would say, if they questioned him about the change they might observe: "I have seen a wonderful tree. Do not smile, but hear me. I have seen a wonderful tree in the forest that assured me concerning our highest hopes. The thought of that tree, when I bring it back to me, is strong like the blast of a trumpet; it makes a dim hope glow and gives a faint faith might. For I tell you that the tree of which I speak was confident, was radiantly joyous, as it looked onward into winter and all that winter may mean for a creature of the woods. Something we do not know, something we have forgotten and must learn again, my brothers, is common knowledge now in the woodland. For many a mile along the autumnal ridges, there is not one tree that has not heard it and believed. If you think I would make a marvel where no marvel is, go yourselves and see."

In some such words the wanderer might speak, struggling that the message might not stop with him; for surely it was meant to pause nowhere and never. If one tree could illumine a forest, why might he not send a slender beam into a few human hearts? At the least he must try, he must do what words could do; for the harvest of beauty he had gathered was a burden too great for one lonely man to bear.

O. S.

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For a Tourist Leaving Alaska

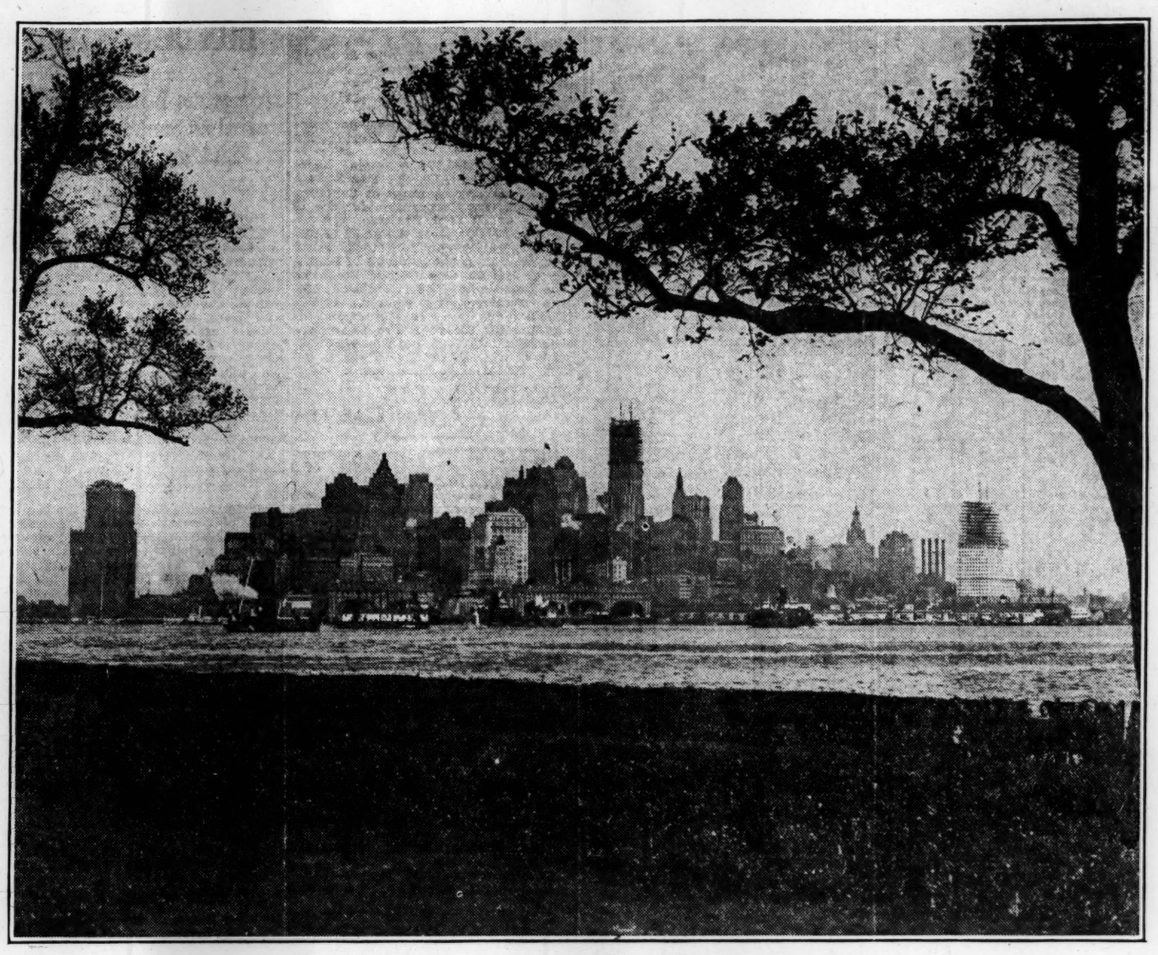
You will remember the lingering rose of dusk;
The swift red-poppy blossoming flood of dawn;
The brilliant emerald glory of placid seas,
That meet the clear, caressing slope of sky,
Blue as lupines are blue; you will recall
The mountains' pine-clad sides, sequestering
Some silver lake; a waterfall that lures
The footsore wanderer to rest and dream.

You will remember the early salmon run
At Ketchikan; old Wrangell's Indian chief;
The Russian museum at Juneau, the smoke, the mines;
Douglas, once filled with engineers, but now
A silent town; Skagway of Klondike fame;
And Sitka with her Slavic church and lore
All clasped in the warm embrace of a summer sea.

Sing then, remembering, a song of beauty,
Lovely as Sappho's lines; sing of sun-kissed
Midnights; of blue forget-me-nots of June
Beautifying all the Alaskan hills;
Of circling ravens uttering haunting cries.

Sing then a joyous song of hope, of urge
To come again, to visit welcoming towns,
To climb steep mountain sides to the glacier's rim,
To watch a golden eagle fly alone,
To sail once more the emerald, northern seas.

EDNA OSBORNE WHITCOMB.



Manhattan's Ever-Changing Sky Line, Viewed From Governor's Island.

NEW YORK HARBOR on a moonlight night is beautiful as some dream city of forgotten ages. The moon sends a silver path over the gray-green surface of the water, a sky of midnight blue teems with stars. A breeze of the summer night ruffles the air. The City forms the apex of the harbor's border, its sky line a marvel of architecture. The pyramiding towers with countless lighted windows are planes of flame color, one point leaping above the other in pinnacles of radiant brilliance, seeming to reach the sky. Below, in the deep street-gullies that thread about their bases, beetle-like street cars hitch slowly along; toylike automobiles and people that appear as diminutive dots move about under the moon's rays, in the almost deserted financial section.

At the right, Brooklyn Bridge extends broad lines of gleaming lights across the East River, while around Brooklyn Heights glow millions of jets of light set as jewels in the dark background of the shore. At the left the Hudson stretches away to the north, and along its banks for miles uptown are solid phalanxes of piers.

In the daytime the harbor is little less lovely, though it presents a contrasting picture. At the tip of Manhattan Island is Battery Park where small craft dock, and the ferry house, where begins the crowding, whistling, tooting, activity of the harbor. Ferry boats, passenger filled to the rails, ply every few minutes from New York to Staten Island, and pass on the way others coming in. Boats for Boston, laden to the last inch of space, nose out from their berths, pass slowly around the point of Manhattan Island into East River and under Brooklyn Bridge, on their way. Enormous liners thronged with leisurely voyagers meet each other in-and out-bound, each attended by tiny puffing tugs that push strenuously with their small might against the huge ship's bulk. Coastwise craft find space for their movements without collision. Barges that bear several freight cars seem barely to stir in the jumble of water traffic. Huge oil tankers are nudging their way outbound for distant ports, or, perhaps returning to Bayonne to fill their cavernous depths. A little white boat from Governor's Island, unmistakably belonging to the Government, slips across the arm's reach of water to the city.

And this Governor's Island, that occupies so conspicuous a place in the harbor, is a little principality in itself. It was not always so large as now; but one day some years ago the procedure was begun of digging up dirt from the bottom of the bay by means of the great steel maws of a prodigious dredge and dumping it into a bin of logs that had been built into the water along the island's shore. After many days of operation with these huge shovels the bins were full of soil, the island was many feet wider and longer, and in the spring green grass grew on the spot where water had been but a few months before. Suddenly a swift whir! An airplane rises gracefully over Governor's Island and glides away in swaying ease, to fly over the Hudson and make a circle above the wonderful city.

Almost in the midst of the water traffic, at the right side of the bay, stands the Statue of Liberty, bearing steadily aloft the light that welcomes incoming ships. Near by is Ellis Island, which receives immigrants to America. Across on the Staten Island side lies a long line of docks built solely for ships on commerce bent, while the bay between teems with vessels from many countries, of various form and size from the fully equipped navy ship in its gray coat to the yacht of exquisite design, graceful as the gull that circles round its snowy deck. A navy ship lies at anchor, and from it is launched a tiny boat overflowing with white-capped sailor boys which is brought swiftly to shore by the strong, sure strokes of the seamen, eager to set foot on the steadfast land.

And far as eye can reach is the ocean. Not without reason has this been called the most beautiful harbor in the world, this sapphire sheet of water resting in the flat-bottle-shaped valley formed by the projecting shores of Staten Island on one side and Brooklyn on the other. The outer way leads into the Narrows, glamorous ship-path to Europe, while just to the southeast rises the sky line of festive buildings whose sum total is Manhattan Beach, Brighton and Coney Island, with Sea Gate and its golden beach as the jeweled pendant at the tip of a glittering chain.

The harbor entryway between these two shores is one of impressive beauty, that seems to welcome the incoming ship with joyous greeting. Fort Wadsworth elevates its greensward bluffs against a background of trees in full foliage. This is the first point of land that greets the incoming voyager. Passing Fort Wadsworth, the green hillsides of Staten Island rise, tree-studded at the crown. White dwellings, green-shuttered, bordered by gay blossomed flower beds, are glimpsed through the dense foliage. The quick bark of a dog and the blithe voices of children announce a happy home community at the crest of the hill. At its foot is a tiny dock, the quarantine station, and the cockleshell boat of the boarding officer sways picturesquely at its berth.

Directly opposite on the Brooklyn side is the Shore Drive, Bay Ridge with its fine residences in artistic landscape setting. In a group of trees near the Drive nestles the Country Club with its comfortable porches, and below, at the water's edge, the Crescent Yacht Club, familiar to yachtsmen of two continents.

Such is the incomparable setting of New York Harbor: In the shadow of New York's sky line, with one outlet in Hudson River and one in East River; looking away over Brooklyn on one side and the lovely rolling hills of Staten Island on the other; and a wide, straight view through the Narrows to the ocean—surely that were beauty and wonder sufficient even for the harbor of the greatest city of the Western World!

The Lute

To a lute of four strings
Earth sings.
Winter, summer, spring and fall,
That is all.

And her peg is the moon
Keeping all the strings in tune,
And the wind is her bow,
Swinging high, swinging low;
Summer, winter, fall, spring,
Ting-a-ling, ting-a-ling,
Lovely earth is never mute,
Every season is a string
Of her lute.
Winter, summer, spring, fall,
That is all.

—MARJORIE ALLEN SEIFFERT, in "The King With Three Faces."

From a Tenth-Floor Suite

For years mankind was housed upon the ground
And then a little higher up, he dared—
Inventor was the thought; when man was found
To have implicit trust, he learned God cared
For him on high, as when he stood and stared.

To look down on the plumed tops of trees
On billowed clouds of undulating green
Is my fair lot—old, princely canopies
O'er roofed with blue or black curved, jeweled screen;
And here am I, thrice blessed, just in between.

IDA CROCKER DUNCAN.

Interlude

The noontide drew a thin veil softly gray as wing of dove across the sun and banked high the skies with portentous clouds. The wind rippled through the thinning branches of the orchard with a voice of the shallow stream hastening over a pebbly course. Darker, darker grew the day until the organ roll of thunder and fiery thrust of lightning released the pent forces of the storm. Silvery floods came down upon the thirsty land. Yellow and scarlet leaves rode the current of the rain and lay, fair and bright, by the roadside or joined the gay riot of their kind on sudden little streams. Wayfarers scurried to cover and speculated on the duration of the downpour. The window pane awoke to liquid music beneath the hurrying fingers of the storm. The vast utterance of the rain, heard throughout unnumbered thousands of years, thrilled again a listening world with its ever new and moving tones. Then, as though the powerful director of this mammoth chorus had reached his final chord, the sun thrust forth a smiling face and the rain clouds backed away from the heavenly footlights with ready grace.

The vegetable man, who had sought shelter from the storm, chirruped to his pensive horses and resumed the prosaic distribution of lyric goods of the garden and orchard. Round red apples glistened in heaping baskets; ripe tomatoes and bright, green peppers crowded each other in the handy huckster's wagon. Grapes, purple and white, ivory skinned Irish potatoes, polished clean; oranges and the paler grapefruit together with exquisite fluffs and ruffles of crisp lettuce and other toothsome what-not, it was as lovely as a florist's shop. Tiny sparrows drank and fluttered in the wayside pools and a solitary robin found abundant forage on a wet grass plot. Little children loosed again the glorious business of their childish joys, and grown-ups went about their weightier pursuits.

The rain was over and the orderly day proceeded in the beauty of its luminous unfoldings which bore it even unto the twilight hour when

"All who went forth to toil and quest
Returned again to love and rest."

MAUDE DE VERSE NEWTON.

An Old Goldfield

(Victoria, Australia)

Twice a week, a miniature train toils and puffs its devious way along the sloping hillsides from the nearest township to the distant valley. Very slowly it travels from one small siding to another. Sometimes just a quaint name on a board denotes the stopping place where some lonely settler waits for his stores. At every curve along the way new beauty unfolds. Exquisite ferns fill the gullies, wattle and gum trees grow to perfection. The charm of the bushland enfolds you before you reach the journey's end, just a deserted mining town in southern Victoria.

On every side tower mountains, green near at hand, deepening to purple in the distance. Far down between them, where the valley twists and turns, winds the road. A delicate spiral of white smoke, rising in the balmy air, betrays a cottage, half hidden among the green gum trees with their tender red-tipped leaves. Once there was no road here, no houses, only a peaceful solitude till some chance traveler glimpsed the hidden wealth. Then men came, seemingly out of nowhere, great crowds filled with eager desire, lured by magic visions conjured up by the whisper of gold. Over the hills resounding with their clamor they swarmed, an endless host, thronging the large town which quickly sprang up. Where 'possums had played in the moonlight, and kangaroos nibbled sweet grasses, tents huddled together, buildings—an inn and even a school—were erected. Through the thriving settlement the waters ran yellow with mud. Bullock teams labored over the broken mountains. Restless seekers of wealth found their dreams realized, the golden supply seemed endless. In the heart of the township stood the bank, with its carefully planned strongroom, where the precious gold was stored. Many times the long string of packhorses moved away with the escort to the big coastal towns. Seventy tons were taken on those perilous journeys through the many miles of dense bush. Wildest expectations were realized before the store diminished and the mines gave out. Then as they had come, this great multitude, they drifted on, to follow the call to some new field of promise. The settlement disappeared, the town dwindled to a village.

The big school stands empty, the village bell hangs silent. No longer its messages of joy or warning echo through the hills. Above the ruins of the bank stands the old strongroom, a lone monument to the prosperity that has been. Time and nature have almost blotted out the traces of man.

Following the curves of the road, the stream gleams silver and gold as it threads its way beneath soft, green trails of weeping willow trees. Here and there, pools, rainbow tinted in the sunlight, are fringed with feathery fern and velvet moss, a hiding place for wily trout. Just a hint of wind stirs the poplar leaves, flashing and dancing silver and green. Foxgloves, pink, white and purple, grow wild, in lovely confusion, up the mountain sides. Boughs of Christmas bush, quiver in the soft caress of a summer morn, spilling down a few fragile blossoms as they move. Star flowers, blue and yellow open at the sunbeams' touch. Above them the bees drone a lazy summer song.

Oxen Treading Out the Corn

The village and its folk did not belie that dream and memory of the Genesis, which the severe and simple dignity of the landscape conveyed. The manners and customs of the Old Testament still held good among them, and the nascent "civilisation" of our country town seemed very far away. . . .

I was the guest of an old student of mine, so far as a foreigner can, in the uncompromising countryside, be the guest of a Brahmin; that is, I pitched my tent in his mango-orchard, and he made arrangements for my provisioning from the village.

Nagabhushanam (as we may call him for the present) was then a law student on vacation from Madras. He had been the first of his house and neighbourhood to taste the forbidden fruit of Western education. His father and uncles dwell together in a big rambling homestead in the village, where the family has lived for centuries, tilling ancestral acres. Others of the younger generation have now followed Bushanam's example, and a little white-robed troop of English-speaking brothers and cousins, mixed with unspoiled, shirtless country scions, used to gather at my tent, students either of the College or High School at Rajahmundry. Such was Bushanam when I knew him first. A spring of graceful fancy, breaking sweetly in the desert of college exercises, first made us friends. He has often told me of his native landscapes, and at last persuaded me to go and see them for myself.

From under a roof of boughs my tent door looked forth across the shaven plain to the blue and purple swathing of the hills. The village was half a mile away to the north and out of sight, but the village folk would visit me at all hours, the mean man to feed his wonder, the more honourable to pay his respects, or both. Neat-herd boys and harvesters, wandering early afield, would pass, or portly goodmen, calculating the profits of the year. Cattle and goats, the walking wealth of the country, filed before me in review, and once a great solitary bull, patriarch of the village in that kind.

On the first evening I was taken to the threshing-floor, where the work of treading out the rice-grain was in progress. The sight was not so familiar to me then as it has since become, and I could not have been more strangely moved had I visited the threshing-floor of Araunan the Jebusite. The floor itself was merely a great swept tonsure of the level stubble-field, but the surface of the baked earth was as smooth and hard as a floor of concrete. From time to time the reaped rice was taken from the sheaf-stack and heaped in the middle of this space, whence it was raked by the naked harvesters and strewn piecemeal at the feet of sixteen oxen, which were driven about the heap in endless revolution. In front of the wheeling herd a harvester, with his bamboo staff held stiff behind his back between outstretched hands, walked singing an ancient charm or Lityerses song of the rice-fields, solemn and plaintive, sweet and vague as the song of the Highland reaper that Wordsworth heard. Huddled and fawning, the mild-eyed beasts followed their bucolic Orpheus, belaboured with following staves whenever they slipped the weak charm of the music and paused to snatch at the stalks, headed off and browbeaten when they would have broken at a tangent into the stubble.

Without the orbit of the oxen was thrown a broad wreath of straw, deep and clean, into which we sank, choosing the windward arc to avoid the dust of the husks; and watched a spectacle . . . as old as history. "Muzzle not the ox that treadeth out the corn;" the Hebrew precept was observed that day. It is not considered binding, I notice, when the great maize-ears are in question, for these are trodden without stalks, and many would be eaten. Beyond the circle of the straw a grisly band of water-buffaloes waited their turn to labour. This will come as soon as the moon is lit, for the uncouth monsters, born of the slime, will not work in the heat of the day.—OSWALD J. COULDREY, in "South Indian Hours."

Protecting Love

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MORTALS have a very imperfect sense of what God's wonderful love can do for mankind. Few, indeed, have grasped the full import of the comfort to be gained from the knowledge of God as Love.

The beloved disciple John stated positively that "God is love." As recorded in both the Old and the New Testament, many others clearly indicated that they had discerned this fact. By their wonderful faith and unwavering confidence a considerable number proved that God comforts, protects, and supplies all needs when we pray to Him in the right spirit. Since God is All, it is inevitable that Love, which is a synonym for God, must be everywhere. A hymn says,

"In atmosphere of love divine,
We live, and move, and breathe."

Love, God, is never absent. Since, then, God, good, is omnipresent, evil can have no real presence. In Christian Science this is provable; but if we do not immediately prove it we should never become discouraged. When we first learned that two and two make four, we did not worry or expect to work out bigger problems in mathematics until we had applied, and persistently practiced, the little knowledge we had gained. Then we began to see how the rules governing mathematics could be applied to work out bigger problems; and so we advanced, step by step.

God and His ideas alone constitute reality. Therefore there is actually no matter to come between God, Love, and any of His children. Should one see a child fall, is it not clear how helpful and natural it would be instantly to declare, "The eternal God is thy refuge, and underneath are the everlasting arms"? This thought clearly realized would protect the child from harm and the onlooker from fear. Whatever the testimony of the physical senses may seem to be, the scientific fact remains that God and His ideas of love and peace alone are present, and their activity can result only in safety and harmony.

In Isaiah we read, "Fear thou not; for I am thy God: I will strengthen thee; yea, I will help thee; yea, I will uphold thee with the right hand of my righteousness," and, "No weapon that is formed against thee shall prosper." There are in the Bible many wonderful promises of God's love and protection for the righteous. Who, then, are the righteous? Those who think rightly; those who are learning to apply the revealed truth about God and His ever present, perfect creation of spiritual ideas.

Understanding the unity of God and His ideas, which constitute the real universe as revealed in Christian Science, helps us to see the unreality of what seems all too real to the material senses. It helps us to recognize the mythical nature of the so-called material universe and its spurious, so-called material laws. The very fact of the changeableness and variety of these so-called laws betrays their falsity. God's law is unchanging; it never has varied and never will vary! A law that is ever applicable could not possibly be subject to change. This fact proves so-called material law to be no law.

All will admit that no amount of human affection and no material law could have protected Daniel in the lions' den. Human affection is fearful, whereas divine Love knows no fear; and the fearlessness of the ever present love of God casts out fear and protects from all evil.

Daniel was a righteous thinker. He had glimpsed the truth about God's nearness and love, and he knew that God, good, was far more real than apparent enmity and ferocity. He entertained no thoughts of fear, hate, or malice. He was thinking rightly all the time, and trusting God, so that in the end others had to own that only God could have delivered him. What a wonderful example of spiritual courage and loyalty to the truth!

More spiritual courage is needed in the world today, in order that the man of God's creating may become more real to us, and the false material sense of man be abandoned. Many instances in the practice of Christian Science bring out the truth of what Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 571), "Clad in the panoply of Love, human hatred cannot reach you."

SCIENCE AND HEALTH With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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PRICES SHOOT UPWARD IN BIG STOCK MARKET

Profit-Taking Reduces Early Gains—Wide Fluctuations in Leading Issues

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NEW YORK—Convinced that the break in stocks has been halted the mood of the whole country has undergone a remarkable change, and despondency has given way to renewed courage and confidence. Buyers today were more numerous than sellers, as was the case in the late trading yesterday.

It was realized that with the Exchange opening at 12 o'clock today and with a three-day vacation ahead of it, the time was short in which to take advantage of such things as the reduction in the Bank of England's discount rate, an expected cut in the New York Federal Reserve Bank's rate, to be announced this afternoon, a sharp decline in brokers' loans, a series of dividend increases and an unusual opportunity to secure bargains in the stock market.

Opening prices, however, proved to be the highs for the day in most cases, the gains of 5 to 40 points at the start being a bit too large to hold. In spite of the noon start, the turnover was approximately 8,000,000 shares, volume in the first half hour reaching nearly 2,500,000 shares. The ticker fell more than an hour behind.

Considerable Profit-Taking

The character of the trading in the stock market was in sharp contrast with that recently prevailing. Advantage was taken of the sharply higher prices made on opening sales to sell stock by those whose accounts were still in need of lightening or who were not altogether reassured over the future of the market.

The greater part of the trading was done at prices above the previous close and, for the first time in several days, recent buyers had a chance to take profits. Short covering as well as buying orders for long account was, of course, a factor in the initial gains.

Recovery applied to all groups of stocks, and the list of opening sales, with volume of 20,000 to 50,000 shares, was a long one, accounting largely for the great volume for the three-hour session. Higher prices were as numerous on the Curb as on the big board.

Bonds were inactive except for government securities. That class of obligations rose in heavy volume, reflecting the activity of the Federal Reserve Banks, which are now pouring credit into the market in preparation for a reduction in the discount rate.

The English Discount Cut

Although little talk on either side of the Atlantic had been heard on the possibility of a reduction this week in the Bank of England's discount rate, the action which brought it down from 6½ to 6 per cent was not surprising.

Early last September, following a heavy drain on its gold reserve, the Bank of England felt obliged to lift its discount rate from 5½ to 6½ per cent. Whether the higher rate was in itself effective in stopping the outward flow of gold and balances, the tide did turn.

The Hatry collapse on the London Stock Exchange occurred at about the same time the rate was raised, and the two developments were followed by extensive liquidation of stocks in London, other European centers and in the New York market. Money soon softened, British balances here were repatriated, and the need of a higher rate passed.

This week's statement of the Bank of England shows a loss of nearly £1,000,000 in gold from last week, but the decrease was due to French takings, and probably had little to do with the British bank rate. The reserve ratio dropped slightly to 30.1 per cent.

The rate reduction at this time was resorted to not entirely because of the satisfactory position of the Bank of England at this time, but also because of the prospect for credit ease as a result of the market break here. The rate was raised with great reluctance, and only as a last resort; it was to be expected that all haste would be made in putting it down.

Former Market Closings

Closing the Stock Exchange as the result of overwork for brokers and their clerks was resorted to in the heavy trading of May, 1928. Two o'clock closing on week days and Saturday shutdowns were the rule during part of that month.

Panics or the fear of panics have prompted closing the Exchange only twice in its history. During the panic of 1873 the doors were locked for 10 days, and from midsummer in 1914 until December of the same year the Exchange was closed. European exchanges had shut down with the declaration of hostilities, and had the New York market remained open it would have had to bear the entire burden of the world's security dumping.

On Tuesday a considerable element on the stock exchange is understood to have favored closing to stop the selling, but fortunately the majority was ruled by better sense.

Stock Offers Extended

Corporations with stock offers caught in the market break are for the most part postponing a solution of their financing problems in the hope that the market may recover sufficiently to make their offers again attractive.

About two dozen companies with stock listed on the Exchange or the Curb have outstanding stock offers at prices now above or close to the current market sale. The market in the circumstance is quite out of the question, and in many cases it may probably now be difficult to dispose of stock even at prices far below the market. Many stockholders have not the cash even for bargains, and others who have do not care to increase their stock holdings at this time.

Meeting the Situation

So far the new financing problem has been met by corporations in two ways. Of those announcing plans, about half have extended the subscription dates and the other half have withdrawn the offers. Among the corporations withdrawing offers are Cities Service and Sharon Steel Hoop. Case Threshing, Pacific Associates and Bangor & Aroostook Railway have extended the dates. The Royal Dutch Shell has dropped for the present its negotiations for floating $80,000,000 bond issue of 5 per cent, due as much to the break in the Amsterdam exchange as the New York decline.

The City of New York itself has also postponed its $60,000,000 bond sale, that action being taken to relieve the local banks of a burden until the stock market affair could be straightened out. Some have pointed to the failure of two New York City loans in the summer of 1907 as forecasting the panic of that year and the business depression of the following year, but it is difficult to find much of a parallel between then and now.

Nevertheless, new arrangements for financing of as sorts must be made as a result of the world-wide slump in securities markets. Fortunately, the softening of money rates will help.

PITTSBURGH & WEST VIRGINIA

Nine months' net income of Pittsburgh & West Virginia Railway equals $5.71 a share on 302,251 shares, compared with $4.88 a share in the 1928 period.

THURSDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Quotations to 1:30 p. m.

1929 High	1929 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 31	Last Oct. 30
57⅞	37¼	..	Abitibi	200	41	40	41	38
750	255	6	AdamsEx	100	350	350	350	255
223⅜	95¼	2	Air Reduc	5000	145	142	142	129⅝
10¼	4½	..	Alaska Juneau	1300	5½	5½	5½	5½
25	5	..	Albany PWP	1200	11⅞	11	11⅞	8⅛
56½	18⅛	..	Alleghany	33400	31⅜	30½	30½	28
..	..	..	Allis-Ch rts	7000	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
75¼	27¼	7	Allis-Chal	1500	55	52¾	52¾	49¾
30½	29	..	Alpha PC	400	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼
42⅝	17½	2	Amerada	1000	23	23	23	21
157	92	2f	Am Bk Note	900	114	110¼	112	103½
76½	28⅞	..	Am Bosch	1000	32	32	33	29½
62	43⅜	1.60f	Am Brake	600	49½	49½	49½	45
34¾	4⅛	..	Am Br Bov	1900	14	14	14	13
184½	107¾	3f	*Am Can	13000	141⅜	135	137	131
142	136	7	Am Can pf	100	137	137	137	136
106½	76	6	Am Car & F	1200	90	89¼	90	87
120	110½	7	AmCar pf	100	113¾	113¾	113¾	112½
55	20	1.60§	Am Com Alc	2000	33¼	33	32	29½
47¾	26½	2	Am En Tel	300	24	24	24	23
199¾	50	..	Am & FPow	25000	89	86⅝	86¾	74
42	19¼	1	Am Hawaii	1000	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	19¼
54	29	2f	Am Ice	500	37	37	37⅜	35¾
96¾	30	2f	Am Int Corp	10900	54	50	50	43¾
8⅞	2½	..	Am La Fr	300	3¾	3⅝	3¾	3½
136	99	8	Am Loco	800	104	103¾	104	102
81¾	41⅛	3	Am Metals	4000	59¾	59¾	59¾	51⅞
175⅜	73⅝	1f	Am Pw&Lt	5900	92⅝	91½	91½	85⅜
55⅜	28	1½	Am Radiat	10200	41	40	41	37¾
64⅜	15	..	Am Repub	400	25⅝	21	25⅝	18
3	⅜	..	Am Rl Ml rts	500	1	¾	1	¼
130¼	80	4	Am Smelt	400	96¾	89½	89½	81⅝
138	120	7*	Am Smelt pf	800	135	135	135	..
79⅞	35¼	3	Am Stl Fnd	7800	52½	50	54	45¼
99⅝	66	..	Am Sugar	600	69⅞	69½	69⅞	67
111	100½	7	Am Sugar pf	600	104	104	104	102
310¼	193¼	9	Am Tel&T	14600	250	245	246	240
181	195	8	Am Type	200	140	140	140	139
199	65	1f	Am Wat W	6800	109¾	105	105	100
27⅞	5⅞	..	Am Wool	400	10¼	10¼	10¼	9⅝
58⅜	20⅝	..	Am Wool pf	2100	27	27	27	21¾
46	37½	3	Am Writ pf	100	35	35	35	..
49¼	8¼	..	Am Zinc	1400	14⅞	13⅜	14⅞	10¾
140	75½	7	Anaconda	52600	104	98¼	99	95
154½	102½	6.80	Anchor C pf	100	115	115	115	105
68⅜	30	3	Andes Cop	1500	45	45	45	41
49½	22¾	3	Arch Dan	300	32⅝	32½	32⅝	29
1	⅛	..	Arch Dan rts	200	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
95	75	7	Armour D pf	200	80	80	80	76
18⅜	5¼	..	Arm Ill A	2300	7	6⅞	6⅞	6½
10¼	3½	..	Arm Ill B	200	4	4	4	4
86	60	7	Arm Ill pf	100	62	62	62	60
58¾	35	4	Asso Apparl	100	40¾	40¼	40¼	39
298⅞	195⅝	10	*Atchison	400	259	255	255	240¼
86⅞	32¼	..	Atl G&WI	800	81⅞	77⅞	81⅞	75⅜
77⅞	30	1f	Atl Refin	62000	50	45	45	41½
140	80	4	Atlas Pwd	1200	99	95½	99	94⅛
514	120	4	Auburn Auto	1200	255	225	275	180
11¾	3¼	5⅜	Austin N	800	5	5	5	4¼
50	37	3	Auto Strop A	100	37	37	37	37
20	6	..	Aviation	5400	9¼	8¾	9	8⅜
			—B—					
145¼	112	6	Balt & O	7300	128	127	127	124½
4⅛	1½	..	Bang&Am rts	1100	1⅝	1½	1⅝	⅝
90¾	55	3½	Bangor&A	1700	69½	66	69½	65
49½	29	2	Barnsdall A	14000	31	29½	30	21¾
101	67	3	Beechnut	400	79	79	79	70½
17¾	7	..	Belding H	500	6¼	6¼	6⅛	7
104¾	28¼	2	Bendix	5600	40¾	38¾	39½	35¾
60⅞	32¼	3	Best & Co	1200	43¾	43	43	42
140¾	80	4	Beth Steel	20100	99¼	96¾	96⅜	94¾
128	116⅝	7	Beth Steel pf	200	123⅛	123⅛	123⅛	123
..	..	..	Bloom'dale	200	40	40	40	30
61⅞	28½	3	¶ Bohn Alum	1900	67½	65	67½	60
136⅜	47½	3	Borden	200	73	75	75	80
100½	53	3	Briggs	7400	163¾	147⅜	155⅝	121½
63¼	10⅛	..	Briggs &Strat	400	29	29	29	28
43½	25	..	Brockway	1100	21¼	21	21¼	20⅞
73⅝	19	3	Bklyn Man T	2700	58	55¼	56	50⅞
81⅝	40	4	Bklyn Un G	3200	139½	131	134	121
184½	107¾	3§	*Am Can	13000	141⅜	135	137	131
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54	29	2f	Am Ice	500	37	37	37⅜	35¾
96¾	30	2f	Am Int Corp	10900	54	50	50	43¾
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58⅜	20⅝	..	Am Wool pf	2100	27	27	27	21¾
46	37½	3	Am Writ pf	100	35	35	35	..
49¼	8¼	..	Am Zinc	1400	14⅞	13⅜	14⅞	10¾
140	75½	7	Anaconda	52600	104	98¼	99	95
154½	102½	6.80	Anchor C pf	100	115	115	115	105
68⅜	30	3	Andes Cop	1500	45	45	45	41
49½	22¾	3	Arch Dan	300	32⅝	32½	32⅝	29
1	⅜

BUSINESS IN CANADA STILL ON FIRM BASIS

Wholesale and Retail Demand Fairly Good—Bond Market Improves

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Canada—Despite the grain deadlock which has interrupted the regular flow of traffic, general business in Canada continues reasonably satisfactory.

Wholesale and retail business is normal and manufacturing fairly active in most lines. Textile mills are working at a higher degree of capacity than in the summer, but competition in this, as in the woolen industry, is now keen.

Mineral output holds up well; newsprint production is large, and iron and steel industries continue to enjoy a considerable measure of prosperity. The lumber trade is quiet, with lessened production in British Columbia. The index of employment has receded a little during the last two weeks in consequence, mainly, of the grain situation.

A steady volume of merchandising is being maintained in all sections of the Dominion. Continued cool and seasonal weather conditions have contributed to an increasing call for fall dry goods and general wearing apparel. Demand in the urban centers is quite brisk, and country merchants are evincing a disposition to buy more freely.

Gain in Car Loadings

The satisfactory state of production and distribution in the eastern provinces is reflected in merchandise and miscellaneous car loadings, which have, with one exception, increased weekly during the last few months. Those in the west, due to the grain tie-up, are still below the corresponding figures of last year.

The general hardware trade is in good condition, and dealers handling builders' supplies find but little slackening in trade with the advancing season, as construction work continues unabated.

Latest estimates place the wheat yield in the prairie provinces at 269,000,000 bushels, which closely approximates the average estimate from five responsible sources. This compares with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' final figures for the record year 1928 of 544,000,000 bushels, the last five year average of 397,000,000 bushels, and the 10-year average of 349,000,000 bushels.

Grain and flour exports for the month of September were $25,000,000 less than the like month in 1928. Experts, however, pronounce Canadian wheat to be better in quality than the record crop of last year, and the decrease in volume is expected largely to be made up by this year's improvement in quality.

Bond Market Better

The Federal Government reports another substantial decrease in the country's net debt. The total net debt on Sept. 30 was $2,110,341,090, compared with $2,223,347,691 at the corresponding date last year, a reduction of $83,006,601. The ordinary revenue for the month of September was $36,403,025, compared with $33,038,787 in September, 1928.

A better tone is being evidenced in the bond market. The initial $30,000,000 Canadian National Railways' bond issue, which was brought on the market late last month, has been entirely placed and banks and investments houses are now working on the second parcel. The second lot is being handled on an option basis.

A syndicate of leading Canadian investment houses are now placing on the market an additional issue of $11,000,000 Gatineau Power Company first mortgage gold bonds at 93 and interest to yield about 5½ per cent.

While motorcar production in Canada has declined from the peak reached in April of this year, due in part to seasonal influences, the output for the 12 months ending August is 16 per cent higher than for the calendar year 1928, and more than 57 per cent higher than during 1927 when the trade was largely active.

Construction Shows Decline

September shows the first decline this year in the total of increasing plans for new construction shown in the previous eight months of the year. There was a decrease of 20.7 per cent, as compared with the August total, and of 16.2 per cent in comparison with September of 1928.

The cumulative total for the first nine months, however, show the value of building permits issued to have reached $185,715,022, compared with $165,621,634 for the same period in 1928.

Pulp and paper exports for the nine months ended Sept. 30, were valued at $145,718,258, compared with a figure of $139,549,440 for the corresponding period of 1928.

The cumulative output of steel ingots and direct steel castings for the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1929, was 1,087,951 tons, showing an increase of 18 per cent over the 919,710 tons reported for the first nine months of last year. In the pig iron market demand has declined somewhat during the last two weeks.

Broad declines in bank clearing records for the week ended Oct. 25 featured the Montreal and Toronto returns. Winnipeg showed a slight gain.

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Oct 31	Wk Ago	Yr Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$1.44⅛	$1.28⅞	$1.57½
Corn, 2 yellow	1.10¾	1.06½	1.05⅝
Oats, 2 white	.58¼	.56¼	.54
Flour, white	6.55	6.25	6.20
Beef, family	27.75	28.25	28.00
Pork	28.50	29.50	34.50
Lard	11.35	11.35	12.05
Cotton, mid-up	18.35	18.15	19.45
Zinc	6.60	6.75	6.25
Iron	22.26	22.26	20.25
Steel	35.00	35.00	33.00
Copper	.1800	.1800	.1525
Tin	.4125	.4175	.4962
Rubber	.1875	.1837½	.1860
Sugar	.0525	.0525	.0510
Lead	6.75	6.75	6.25
Print cloth	.0525	.0525	

BANK OF ENGLAND

LONDON—The weekly statement of Bank of England compares as follows:

	Oct. 31	Oct. 24 '29
Circulation	£358,819,000	£357,396,000
Public deposits	14,383,000	15,788 000
Private deposits	96,230,000	96,247,000
Bankers accounts	58,105,000	59,111,000
Other accounts	38,125,000	37,136,000
Gov securities	68,951,000	69,461,000
Other securities	26,122,000	24,639,000
Dis and advances	5,890,000	4,199,000
Securities	20,232,000	20,440,000
Reserves	33,321,000	35,634,000
Prop res to liab	30.1%	6¼%
Bullion	132,141,000	144,021,000
Bank rate	6%	6½%

INSURANSHARES CORPORATION

Insuranshares Corporation of Delaware March 1 to Sept. 30, 1929, shows profit of $519,660 after expenses and interest, but before federal taxes. Market value of securities held Sept. 30 exceeded cost by $809,747. Total income was $592,836; expenses $72,132; interest $1044; profit before federal taxes $519,660. As of Sept. 30 investments were valued, at cost, at $14,518,433, and a market value of $15,328,180.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON (AP)—Consols for money, 54¾; De Beers, 11½; Rand Mines, 2⅞; bar silver 23d. an ounce; money, 7% per cent; discount rates—short bills, 5½ per cent; three months, 5¾ per cent.

GUARANTY TRUST CO. DECLARES SECURITY REACTION OVERDONE

NEW YORK—Violent reactions in stock prices constituted the outstanding financial development of the month, comments the current issue of the Guaranty Survey, published by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

"It marked the culmination of a period of acute weakness that began in the latter part of September," the Survey continues. "The movement gradually gained momentum until, on Oct. 23 and 24, was witnessed probably the most drastic contraction of values in the financial history of the country.

"But, violent as it was, the recession in stock prices was not so directly related to changes in the general business outlook as might be supposed. To suppose that the selling wave of the last few weeks was due to adverse developments of corresponding importance in the general business situation would be a fundamental error."

SECURITY DECLINE AFFORDING MORE GENEROUS YIELDS

The following tabulation gives Tuesday closing prices of a number of representative issues, the estimated per share earnings for this year ratio of selling price to estimated 1929 net earnings; dividend (including stock dividends at Tuesday's closing prices) and yields:

Stock:	Tues. close	1929 est. net	Ratio sell. price to earnings	Dividend	Yield
Air Reduction	120	$8.00	15.0	$4.50	3.7%
American Can	120	9.00	13.3	5.00	4.2
American Smelting	84	10.50	8.0	4.00	4.8
Am Tel & Tel	204	12.50	16.3	9.00	4.4
Anaconda	85	10.00	8.5	7.00	8.2
Atchison	234	25.00	9.4	10.00	4.3
Chrysler	33	6.50	5.1	3.00	9.1
Com Solvents	24	1.80	13.3	*1.00	4.2
Consol Gas	92	5.00	18.4	3.00	3.2
Corn Products	94	5.50	17.1	4.00	5.8
Eastman Kodak	170	10.00	17.0	8.00	4.7
General Electric	222	9.50	23.3	5.00	2.2
General Foods	40	4.25	12.0	3.00	7.5
General Motors	40	5.75	7.0	3.00	7.5
Gillette	102	8.50	12.0	5.00	4.9
Goodyear	67	10.00	6.7	5.00	7.5
Internat Harvester	80	6.50	12.3	2.50	3.1
Int Tel & Tel	71	3.25	21.8	2.00	2.8
Johns-Mansville	115	8.00	14.4	3.00	2.6
Mo Pacific pf	120	18.00	6.6	5.00	4.2
Mont Ward	54	6.00	9.0	3.00	5.5
National Biscuit	165	8.00	20.6	7.50	4.5
Nat Cash Register	76	6.00	12.6	4.00	7.7
N Y Central	190	16.50	11.1	8.00	4.2
New Haven	90	12.00	8.5	5.00	5.5
Norf & Western	215	18.00	12.0	12.00	5.6
Otis Elevator	280	16.00	17.5	6.00	2.1
Paramount	40	6.50	7.3	3.00	7.5
Pennsylvania	82	10.00	8.2	4.00	4.8
Prairie Pipe	53	5.00	10.6	4.00	7.5
Pullman	75	5.00	15.0	4.00	5.3
Radio	39	4.00	9.7	....	....
F G Shattuck	30	2.50	12	1.00	3.3
Standard Oil of Calif	62	4.00	15.5	2.50	4.0
Standard Oil of N J	58	5.50	10.5	2.00	3.4
Texas Corp	51	5.50	9.2	3.00	5.8
Union Carbide	73	4.75	15.3	2.60	3.5
Union Pacific	240	22.00	10.9	10.00	4.1
U S Industrial Alcohol	125	15.00	8.3	6.00	4.8
U S Steel	174	20.00	8.7	7.00	4.0
Western Union	190	14.00	13.5	8.00	4.2
Westinghouse	126	10.00	12.6	4.00	3.1

*Expected to pay at this rate.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Oct.31	Last Oct.30
100	Aero Und	21	21	21	..
10	Am Brick	15	15	15	..
1200	Am Found	101	95	101	90
70	Am Pneu	7½	7¼	7½	6½
190	Am Pneu pf	23	22	22	22
84	Am Pneu 1pf	46½	46	46	..
400	Am Cont	25⅛	25	25	..
240	Am T&T	250¼	241¼	249¼	..
60	Am Equity	25½	25½	25½	..
200	Amoskeag	13½	13½	13½	13
40	Avia Sec	9	8¾	9	7
250	Ariz Com	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1
470	Av Corp NE	8	8	8	..
400	Big Hart	90	90	90	86
10	Big Hart pf	101¼	101¼	101¼	..
400	Bos El	72	69	69	67½
6	Bos El pf	90	90	90	100
20	Bos El 1 pf	101	101	101	..
120	Bos & Alb	171	171	171	170
30	B&M pr pf	106½	106½	106½	..
10	Brown pf	81½	80	81	80
5	Chi Junct	163	163	163	100
270	Cal &Hecla	38	36⅜	36⅜	27¼
820	Cities Servc	44¼	34	34	30¼
1420	Cop Range	18	17½	18	17¾
200	Cont Shars	50	48	48	42
400	Cred Alli	28½	26	28½	25
670	Cr C & Int	15	12¾	15	14
1230	E G&F	36	30	30	34
120	East SS pf	45	45	45	44½
65	E G&F pf	92	92	92	93
65	E Bos Land	3½	3½	3½	4
100	E Butte	2	2	2	1½
40	E G&F ppf	75¼	75¼	75¼	76
15	E Mass pf	52	52	52	56
290	Em Group	29	28	29	27
130	Economy	42	40	42	37
640	Edison Elec	275	250½	260	250
240	First Nat S	76⅝	74⅝	74⅝	20
50	Gal Houston	7½	7½	7½	20
130	Gen Cap	54	49	54	50
170	Globe	14¼	14	14¾	..
70	George pf	10	10	10	..
10	Hath pf	114¾	114¾	114¾	..
1200	Hathaway B	28	21	28	26
50	Hygrade	40	40	40	35
3700	Int Car	19¾	18	19	18¾
45	Int Shares	18	18	18	..
110	Island Crk	46	45	45	41½
210	Isle Royale	18	17½	17½	16½
50	Libby McN	17½	17½	17½	..
55	Loew's Thea	8	8	8	8¼
70	Jenk Tel	6	5½	6	5½
600	Me Cent	85	85	85	85
15	Mar Mid	55	55	55	..
5320	Mass Util	10	9¾	9¾	10
40	*Mohawk	53	53	53	55
985	Nash	66¾	59¾	62	50
8	Nat Leather	2	2	2	2
77	NE Pb S ppf	97½	97	97	..
70	NE Tel	155	148	155	145
2700	No Butte	4	3⅝	3⅝	3½
900	Old Domin	8½	7½	7½	8¼
200	Pac Mills	26	25	26	27
710	Pocahontas	11¾	10	11¼	12½
740	Pub Util	28	23¼	26	22
640	Quincy Min	23	22	22½	21½
750	Reece But	17	17	17	17
230	St Mary Ld	27¾	25	26	27
1940	Shawmut	21¾	20	20	20
145	Sec Int Eq	20	20	20	..
480	So Sur	27	26	27	25
1200	Sp Trask	38	36	38	32¼
10	St Law	61¾	61¾	61¾	58
70	Swift & Co	128	128	128	126
720	Torrington	76½	84	76½	72¼
200	Tower Mfg	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅞
170	Tri Con	32⅝	25⅞	32⅝	..
500	Un Cop Ld	50	50	50	..
270	Un Twist D	52	48	51⅞	48
80	Uni Car Fast	16	16	16	..
120	Uni Shoe	66	63¾	66	65½
60	Uni Shoe pf	31	31	31	31
19100	Uni Fnd	53	49¼	52½	46
810	Utah Apex	3⅛	3	3	3
820	US&F Ones	25	25	25	26
16810	US&F El P	24¼	22	24¼	20¼
5	US Int pf	20	20	20	16½
1900	Utah Met	75	51	60	60
850	Venez M	77½	76⅝	77½	77½
780	Vict Talk	95	84	95	90
50	War Br 1pf	55	55	55	..
40	Wil Jones	55	55	55	56
70	Westfield	32¾	32¾	32¾	..

BONDS

$5000	Amoskeag 6s	78½	75	75	73½
1000	Int Hy El 6s	100	100	100	97
5000	James R 5s	99	99	99	..
1000	Mas G 4½'31	98	98	98	..
3000	N ETe 15s	98	98	98	96¼
14000	Wst T&T 5s	100	99½	99½	99½

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	6%	6%
Commercial paper	6¼	6¼
Customers' loans	6@6½	6½
Collateral loans	6½	..
Year money	6½	..
Time Loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	6	6
Four to six months	6	6

	Last Today	Previous
Bar silver in New York	50c	49⅞c
Bar silver in London	23d	27d
Bar gold in London	85s 11½d	84s 11⅝d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$153,000,000	$3,853,000,000
Year ago today	85,000,000	1,629,000,000
Balances	55,000,000	378,000,000
Year ago today	31,000,000	133,000,000
F. R. bank credit	36,681,479	292,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days	4¾@4⅝
60 days	4¾@4⅝
90 days	4¾@4⅝
4 months	4⅞@4¾
5 months	5 @4⅞
6 months	5 @4⅞

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	5%	Calcutta	7%
Boston	5	Budapest	6
Chicago	5	Copenhagen	5½
Cleveland	5	Lisbon	5½
Dallas	5	London	6
New York	5	Madrid	5½
Philadelphia	5	Oslo	6
Minneapolis	5	Helsingfors	6
Kansas City	5	Paris	3½
Richmond	5	Prague	5½
St. Louis	5	Riga	7
San Francisco	5	Rome	6
Amsterdam	5½	Stockholm	5½
Berlin	7½	Swiss Bank	3½
Bombay	7	Tokyo	7.03
Brussels	5	Vienna	6
Bucharest	10	Warsaw	6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follow:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.87⅛	$4.87⅛	$4.8665
Cables	4.87⅝	4.87⅞	4.8665
France—franc	.0393¾	.0393¾	.193
Belgium—belga	.1398½	.1399	.139
Italy—lira	.0523⅞	.0524	.193
Germany—mark	.2392½	.2393½	.238
Austria—schilling	.1407¼	.1407¼	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296⅜	.0296⅜	.2026
Denmark—krone	.2678	.2670	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252½	.0252½	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0130½	.0134½	.193
Holland—florin	.4032½	.4035½	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1750	.1750	.1749
Norway—krone	.2679½	.2680	.268
Poland—zloty	.1125	.1125	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0060	.0060	.193
Spain—peseta	.1422	.1429	.193
Sweden—krona	.2684½	.2686¼	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1937	.1938	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0177⅛	.0177⅛	.193

Far East

Hong Kong—dol	.4400	.4400	.5425
Shanghai—tael	.5520	.5520	*
India—rupee	.3630	.3630	.4866
Japan—yen	.4812½	.4812½	.4985
Phil Islnds—peso	.5000	.5000	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5675	.5675	.5678

South America

Argentina—peso	.4087	.4087	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.1184	.1184	.3245
Chile—peso	.1205	.1205	.1216
Colombia—peso	.9639	.9639	.9738
Peru—pound	3.99	3.99	4.8665
Uruguay—peso	.9547	.9547	1.0342

North America

Canada—dollar	.98	.97	1.00
Mexico—dollar	.3712½	.3700	.4985

*Par unsettled.

THIRD AVENUE RAILWAY

Third Avenue Railway reports for year ended June 30:

	1929	1928
Oper rev	$15,610,026	$15,559,602
Net	2,783,176	2,735,795
Int chg, etc	3,070,245	2,779,556
Deficit	287,069	43,761

*Includes full interest on adjustment mortgage 5 per cent bonds.

ART METAL EARNINGS UP

NEW YORK—Art Metal Construction Company earned $1.78 a share in the first nine months, compared with $1.22 in the like period of 1928.

SUGAR MELT INCREASES

The sugar melt of 15 United States refiners from Jan. 1 to Oct. 19, totaled 4,140,000 long tons, compared with 3,795,000 in the same period of last year.

LEAD PRICE REDUCED

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Smelting & Refining Company reduced the price of lead from 6.90 to 6.75 cents a pound.

SKELLY OIL PROFIT

Skelly Oil Co. reports for quarter ended Sept. 30 net profit of $1,614,514 after interest, depreciation, depletion and federal taxes, compared with $2,006,063 in the like quarter of 1928. Nine months net profit was $4,813,450 compared with $2,462,407.

I. R. T. LOSS REDUCED

Interborough Rapid Transit Company reports September surplus of $123,536 after taxes, interest and Manhattan Railway dividend, contrasted with net loss of $196,881 in September, 1928. Net loss for first three months of fiscal year totaled $456,987 after above charges, compared with net loss of $884,509 in the same period of previous year.

BERLIN BANK MERGER APPROVED

BERLIN—Extraordinary general meeting of directors of Deutsche Bank and Disconto Gesellschaft approved merger of the two banks.

NATIONAL DAIRY EXPANSION

The National Dairy Products Corporation plans to purchase the Brighton Place Dairy Company of Rochester, N. Y.

SOCIETIES FOR HANDLING WOOL SHOW PROGRESS

British Organizations Perform Many Services—Management Costs Lower

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The movement which has sprung up in Great Britain in the last decade for the co-operative marketing of British-grown wool is meeting with great success, according to an official report recently issued here.

There are now five co-operative wool societies, the oldest being the Kent Wool Growers, Ltd., which dates back to 1920. In that year it had 75 members, and handled 25,000 fleeces for which it obtained £12,500 in net sales at a cost for management of 1¾d. a pound.

In 1928 its membership numbered 1022 and it handled more than 209,000 fleeces for which it obtained £127,349 at a cost for management of ¾d. a pound.

The next largest of these organizations is the Southern Wool Growers, Ltd., founded in 1924, which in 1928 handled 150,000 fleeces, valued at £55,764. The other three are the Eastern Wool Growers, Ltd., the Midland Wool Growers, Ltd., and the Scottish Wool Growers, Ltd. The first two are still comparatively small, and last year each handled some 50,000 fleeces.

The Scottish organization, unlike the others, prefers its members to guarantee a supply for three years. It takes wool from nonmembers as well as members, and gets into touch with buyers in the principal wool-growing countries, thus performing the additional function of wool broker.

That it has been successful is shown by the fact that it earned 8 per cent on its share capital in the first year and 18½ per cent in the second. It is only two years old.

During the second year its membership increased by 40 per cent and its wool turnover by 46 per cent.

The services performed by these societies include not only cash advances up to 75 per cent of the expected value of the clip, but also expert advice as to, and assistance in, preparing the clip and breeding for wool.

They also grade the fleeces, press them and bale them, and are able to supply sufficient quantities of each grade to interest the large home and foreign buyers, thus obtaining better prices.

Except in the case of the Scottish society, the wool is sold through a broker on the London market. Only two of the societies, the Scottish and the Eastern, appear to have in operation any system of contract.

In the Eastern organization the contract is obligatory; in the Scottish, purely voluntary, although definite and special advantages are offered to farmers who accept it.

LONDON BANK RATE CUT TO 6 PER CENT

LONDON, Oct. 31 (AP)—The London bank rate today was lowered from 6½ to 6 per cent.

The reduction in the bank rate was a surprise to financial circles.

No official explanation was forthcoming, but it was assumed to have been taken because of an easing in the gold position.

The commercial community welcomed the announcement as tending to ease the business situation and give impetus to industrial and other productive activities.

The rate is still ½ per cent above the level which prevailed for a long time prior to its being raised from 5½ to 6 per cent a month ago.

One of the main reasons for the lower bank rate is the easier monetary position, caused by the inflow of gold and the return of British capital which followed the 6½ per cent rate recently imposed.

Gold has come in from the Argentine and the outflow of gold to Germany and the United States has ceased. Announcement that the Commonwealth Bank of Australia is sending four millions in gold to London before the end of the year also has helped to ease the situation, which the authorities believe no longer warranted such a high rate as 6½.

Although the back of the Wall Street speculation appears to have been broken and there was talk here of a reduction in the Federal Reserve Bank rate, it was thought in some quarters British banking authorities would wait for the international money situation to clear further before giving traders the benefit of ½ per cent reduction. Apparently, however, they believe the situation has clarified, and will be able to make the 6 per cent rate effective.

The reduced rate caught the stock exchange unawares, and as soon as the indicator marked the 6 per cent, dealers immediately marked up gilt-edged stocks, while transatlantic issues showed further strength, all other sections soon after moving higher in sympathy.

Bankers and discount houses got busy adjusting their rates to coincide with the official minimum, and a sigh of relief went up from borrowers who have been hit hard since the higher rate was established.

Indian Bank Rate Up

BOMBAY, India (AP)—The Imperial Bank has raised its rate from 6 per cent to 7 per cent.

ANCHOR CAP INCOME UP

Anchor Cap Corporation and subsidiaries report for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1929, net income of $360,360 after allowance for preferred dividend requirements. This compares with net income in the previous quarter of $290,113 and brings the total net income for the nine months' period to $855,966 equal to $3.06 a share on the 221,088 common shares outstanding, after charges, provision for taxes and allowance for preferred dividend payments. Net sales of Anchor Cap Corporation in the third quarter totaled $2,078,207, this figure comparing with net sales in the first quarter of this year of $1,587,326.

MARMON MOTOR CAR COMPANY

INDIANAPOLIS—Directors of Marmon Motor Car Company declared regular quarterly common dividend of $1 per share, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 15. President Williams states that it was the intention to declare this dividend at the next directors' meeting but in view of the unsettled condition of the stock market he proposed to the directors that action be taken at this time. The three regular quarterly dividends declared so far this year, including the present declaration, constitute only approximately 60 per cent of Marmon Company's earnings during the first six months of the current fiscal year.

ROCKEFELLERS ARE BUYING

NEW YORK—John D. Rockefeller Sr. has issued the following statement from his home at Poncantico Hills, N. Y.: "Believing that fundamental conditions of the country are sound and that there is nothing in the business situation to warrant the destruction of values that has taken place on the exchanges during the past week, my son and I have for some days been purchasing sound common stocks. We are continuing and will continue our purchases in substantial amounts at levels which we believe represent sound investment values."

ACCEPTANCE RATES REDUCED

NEW YORK—Acceptance rates have been reduced another ⅛ of 1 per cent on all maturities.

Shawmut Corporation of Boston has reduced acceptance rates ⅛ of 1 per cent all around. New rates: 30, 60 and 90 days 4¾%@4⅝%; 4 months 4⅞%@4¾%; 5 and 6 months, 5%@4⅞%.

First National Corporation of Boston has also reduced acceptance rates ⅛ of 1 per cent.

PARIS FINANCIAL SITUATION

PARIS—The situation in the Paris bourse and financial markets today was perfectly normal and safe, representatives of banks, brokers, and technical experts informed high officials of the Finance Ministry who called on them to determine effect of the New York depression on the French market.

LOEW'S, INC., PROFIT UP

NEW YORK—Estimated net profit of Loew's, Inc., for the year ended Aug. 31 is $12,000,000 after all charges and taxes, equal, after preferred dividends, to about $8 a share on 1,363,992 shares, compared with $8,568,162 or $5.97 a share on 1,334,553 shares, in the previous year.

Stock Exchange Holidays

The New York Stock Exchange, Curb Exchange, and other leading stock exchanges of the country did not begin business today until noon. This accounts for the curtailed stock tables. The markets will be closed all day Friday and Saturday in order to give clerical forces a breathing spell after their arduous work of the last week. The New York Exchange will be closed also next Tuesday, election day, in New York City.

N. Y. BONDS

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s	99	98
Adams Ex col 4s '48	84	83⅞
Allegheny Corp 5s 44	100⅜	100⅜
Allegheny Corp 5s '49	100⅜	100⅜
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	71¼	71¼
Am Chain deb 6s '33	96½	96½
Am Smelting 5s '47	98⅜	98⅜
Am Beet Sugar 6s '35	83	83
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103	103
Am T & T col cv 4½s	169	164½
Am T & T col 5s '46	101	101
Am Inter 5½s '49	102	102
Am T & T sf 5s '60	102	101
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	103½	103½
Am Type Founders 6s '40	103⅛	103
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	102¾	102¾
Am T & T cv 4½s	169	160
Armour & Co 4½s '39	87	87
Atch T&SR1½s C&A dic '62	96	96
Atl & Danv 2d 4s '48	53	53
B&O cv 4½s '33	95	95
B&O 4s PLE&WV div '41	91	91
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	81¾	81¾
B&O rfg 5s '95	101	100¼
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	102	102
B&O 5s series D	100½	100
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48	103⅞	102⅞
Beth Steel con 5½s '53	104	104
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	104	104
Bost & Me RR 5s '67	96¼	95⅝
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	60½	60½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	91	91
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	79½	79½
Bklyn Ed gen 6s B '36	98⅞	98⅞
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	79⅞	79½
Bklyn Un Gas con 5s '45	103¾	103
By Products 5½s '45	99½	99½
Cal Gas & Elec 5s '37	100	100
Cal Pet cv 5s '39	93	93
Can Nat Ry 4½s '60	99⅜	99⅜
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	91¼	90⅞
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	90	90
Can North 4½s	98½	98⅛
Can North sf 7s '40	109	109
Can Pacific deb 4s	83¼	83¼
Can Pacific 5s ct July '49	100⅝	100⅝
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	98	98
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	102¾	102¾
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	76	76
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	96	96
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	99½	99¼
Chi B & Q rfg 5s '71	103½	103½
Chi Gt West 4s '59	64	64
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	89	89
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	72	72
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	93½	93½
Chi RI&P 4½s A	92½	92½
Chi Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	92½	92½
Chi Un Sta 4½s A '63	95⅞	95⅞
Chi Un Sta 5s B '63	103	103
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	102¼	102¼
Chile Copper 5s '47	94	94
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68	85⅞	85⅞
Cen New Eng 4s '61	81	81
Cen Pacific 5s '60	100½	100
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	68	68
Clec Un Term 5s '73	102⅝	102⅝
Colo Industrial 5s '34	91½	91½
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	96¼	96¼
Colonial Oil 6s '38	86½	86½
Colum Gas & Elec 5s '52 May	90	90
Colum Gas & Elec 5s '52 Apl	98¼	98¼
Colum Gas & El 5½s '52 May	98¾	98½
Com Az Antilla 7½s '39	53	52⅞
Com Im Trust 5½s	90	90
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	70	69½
Container Corp 5s ct '43	14	14
Container Corp 6s '46	95¼	95¼
Corn Prod 5s '34	100¼	100¼
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	96¾	96¾
Crown Wil Paper 6s	99	99
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	80	80
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	99¾	99¾
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	58	58
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	91½	91½
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	102⅝	102⅝
Del & Hudson 7s '30	100⅜	100¼

IRISH SEEK SEAT ON COUNCILS OF NATIONS' LEAGUE

Free State Minister Declares His Country Has Contribution to Offer

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DUBLIN—William T. Cosgrave, president of the executive council, and his ministers have decided to make a bold bid for the representation of the Irish Free State on the Council of the League of Nations, when Canada is due to retire, next year. In the ordinary course of events, Australia, as next in order of seniority to Canada, was expected to fill the vacant seat. It is not, however, by any means certain that it will pass to any member of the British Commonwealth.

The question, however, will be decided by a free vote of next year's Assembly. The Free State Government is determined to oppose the candidature of Australia, less through any objection to the claim of that state to a non-permanent Council seat than with the object of overthrowing the practice which has hitherto ruled of ranging the Dominions in an order of precedence based on seniority.

This practice Mr. Cosgrave's Government regards as the negation of "the principle of co-equal status," and on this ground strongly oppose it.

Speaking at a meeting of the League of Nations Society in Dublin on his return from Geneva, Patrick McGilligan, Minister for External Affairs, stated that when it became known at the League Assembly that the Free State intended to seek election to the Council, the claim was so well received that "we shall be sorely disappointed if we do not achieve our ambition. Our delegations in previous years had created a certain impression at the League; it was recognized we were not going merely to be a nuisance, but had a contribution to offer."

The widening scope of the Free State's international relations, as Mr. McGilligan took the opportunity to point out, necessitates the creation of a well-informed public opinion in the Free State on all world political matters. Hitherto the efforts of the League of Nations Society to arouse public interest in international affairs have met with singularly little success, but the activities of the Free State delegates at Geneva have given a welcome impetus to the steady educational work which the society has unobtrusively pursued for the last few years.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Olivia N. Paine, Beverly Hills, Calif.
Mrs. Ethel Price Gay, Altadena, Calif.
Miss Ethel S. Gregory, Glendale, Calif.
Louis W. Gray, Altadena, Calif.
Louise H. Brashears, Washington, D. C.
Miss Anne Feld, Eau Claire, Wis.
Birdie Feld, Eau Claire, Wis.
Mrs. Julia Tiedemann, Cresskill, N. J.
Mrs. Katherine W. Jones, Conneaut, O.
Mrs. Jessie M. Bixler, Conneaut, O.
James B. Smith, Burlingame, Calif.
Miss A. Richardson, Halifax, N. S.

The Listener Speaks

LUDWIG LAURIER, whose "Slumber Music" has been a delight to many lovers of good things for many months, has also been directing the Black and Gold Room Orchestra at 6 o'clock through the WEAF chain on Wednesdays for some time. He is always ready to produce appropriate compositions from his unusually large repertoire for any notable celebrations. Last Wednesday he had prepared a program of pre-Halloween music ranging from Sinding and Grieg to Victor Herbert — showing each composer represented in a mood of mellow autumnal gayety.

Following this concert the first of a new series of "The Family Goes Abroad" was heard. While their travels this time were limited to their own home in Onyx, Pennsylvania, their voices went further afield to all parts of the country.

This series of character sketches is the work of Katharine Seymour, an NBC staff writer. While it does not equal the "Real Folks" or "Seth Parker" entertainments in comedy, it contains some good characterizations of small town "leading citizens" and a good deal of amusement results from the truthful but inopportune observations of a school boy in the Jones family.

On Wednesday the family was discovered at home in the act of entertaining one of "Aunt Letty's" shipboard admirers. An unsuccessful effort was made to prevent the youngest member of the family from referring to a certain Count who was the leading player in a short-lived Parisian romance in which she was also involved. The same candid young gentleman is also the cause of several hurried turnings on of the radio when he converses rather too freely in the presence of an aristocratic caller, Mrs. Sprout, who is inordinately proud of her own foreign travels.

Even habitual foes of radio loudspeakers cannot fail to appreciate their use in this connection. D. M.

DUTCH REJECT SUGAR SUBSIDY

THE HAGUE, Neth. (AP)—The first chamber of the Dutch Parliament today rejected a bill for aiding the beet sugar industry by provisionally granting bounties for 1929 amounting to a maximum of 1½ florins for each 100 kilograms of sugar produced if the price of sugar remained below 17 florins. The measure would have cost the Government 4,000,000 florins (about $1,600,000).

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain." "Chicago Studio" and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern standard except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times.

FOR TUESDAY, NOV. 5

Concert Artists

Jeanne Gordon, contralto; Douglas Stanbury, baritone; Andre Kostelanetz, pianist (Libby—WJZ Chain transcontinental). Canada from her French Canadians to Lake Louise, the Laurentian Mountains, and her famous Mounted Police. First two artists are Canadians. 8:30 p. m.

Vaudeville

Radio Keith-Orpheum Hour (WEAF Chain transcontinental). The two-a-day world. 10:30 p. m.

Vocal and Instrumental

Helen Oelheim, contralto; David Mendoza, conductor (Fada—CBS). Two selected solos by Miss Oelheim. Orchestral features: Selections from "Chocolate Soldier" and last movement of "New World" symphony. 10 p. m.

Spotlight Review (NBC Pacific). Spotting opera in all its forms, light, grand and comic. Soprano and tenor soloists, mixed quartet and orchestra. 10 p. m.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). German and Austrian composers. 6 p. m.

"Liners" (Savannah — WJZ, WBZ). March, waltz, operetta selections mingle with German and Godowsky. 6:30 p. m.

Supper Symphony Concert (CBS). Light music of Herbert, Lehar, Kreisler and Friml, featuring Victor Herbert's "Willow Plate Suite." 6:30 p. m.

Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). Teutonic jollity. 11 p. m.

Hotel St. Francis Salon Orchestra (KGO). All-Victor Herbert program, with "Sweet Mystery" on Director Fitzpatrick's violin. 4:30 p. m.

Rhythmic Music

Freddie Rich's Rhythm King (CBS). 5 p. m.

Highlanders (Jeddo-WJZ Chain). Milton Cross, NBC announcer and tenor soloist, sings "Desert Roses" and "Because." Paul Van Loan leads dance orchestra. 7 p. m.

Male trio; Victor Arden's orchestra (Prophylactic-WEAF Chain). Featured medleys from "Rose Marie" and group of old numbers. 8:30 p. m.

"Eskimos" (Clicquot — WEAF Chain transcontinental). Musical nonsense by these denizens of the Arctic. 10 p. m.

Fred Waldner, tenor; Josef Koestner, director (Williams — WJZ Chain). Gershwin, Rodgers and Bernstein show music. 10 p. m.

Morton Downey, tenor; Eddie Gale, Paul Sisters; Phil Spitalny, director (Earl—WJZ Chain transcontinental). Mr. Downey sings "Why Can't You," from Al Jolson's talking picture. 10:30 p. m.

Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; Roy Ingraham's Paramount Orchestra (CBS). Mr. Lombardo holds forth at the Hotel Roosevelt, Maestro Bernie's old stand. Half hour each beginning at 11 p. m.

Hal Kemp's Manger Orchestra (WEAF, WSM). 12 p. m.

Duofold Family (Parker—NBC Pacific). Soloists, vocal trio and orchestra. 9 p. m.

Musketeers (NBC Pacific). Fourteen-piece band directed by Walter Beban. 11 p. m.

Band Music

United States Army Band (CBS). From Washington, D. C. 4 p. m.

Edwin Franko Goldman's Band (Pure Oil—WJZ Chain). Marches and operatic excerpts. 8 p. m.

Characteristic

Walter Kolumoku's Honolulnans (CBS). Music of the South Seas by native Hawaiians. 11 p. m.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Show Folks" (CBS). True story of small-town boy and girl's success on Broadway. Freddie Rich's Rhythm Kings and Columbia Mixed Quartet provide musical background. 6 p. m.

Iroquois Legends; Carborundum Band (Carborundum—CBS). Originating in the Niagara Falls studio of WKWB, this 50-piece band has been popular with listeners in the vicinity of Buffalo for several years. 7 p. m.

"Chick" Sale, monologist (Eveready—WEAF Chain transcontinental). You all have probably heard of Eagle-Eyed Elmer Higginbottom Jones, the slickest feller that ever bought the Brooklyn Bridge. Nat Shilkret's orchestra. 9 p. m.

"The Wanderers" (NBC Pacific). Singers and players continuing their travels in far away lands. 2 p. m.

"Christiana of Sweden" (KGO). Grace Sanderson Michie Miniature Biography of erratic and bizarre sixteenth-century queen. Musical background to Howard Milholland's reading. 8:30 p. m.

Aviation Talk

"Lighting the Sky Roads for Airplanes," Col. Paul Henderson (WEAF Chain). The history of the establishment of a national traffic light system for the highways of the air comparable to our seacoast and inland waterway navigation lighting. 7 p. m.

Japanese Name First Minister of Commerce

© Harris & Ewing
SETSUZO SAWADA

NEW HIGH RANK GIVEN JAPANESE CONSUL-GENERAL

Setsuzo Sawada Named as Minister for United States Commercial Post

Word has been received in Boston through private sources of an important change in Japanese consular representation in the United States. Setsuzo Sawada, formerly counselor of the Japanese Embassy in Washington and later first Japanese minister to the Dominion of Canada, has been appointed by Baron Shidehara's Government to be Consul-General in New York, with the rank of minister.

New York has been a key post in the Japanese foreign service for some years, but now, for the first time in any country, a Japanese consular representative has been given the rank of minister. Political observers feel that the appointment indicates a recognition on the part of the Japanese Government of the importance of commercial relations between the two countries. Mr. Sawada will be outranked in the United States only by Katsuji Debuchi, Ambassador to Washington.

The new Consul-General has had wide experience in Japanese diplomacy. His previous service in Washington was highly successful, under Tsuneo Matsudaira, formerly Ambassador to the United States, but now Ambassador to the Court of St. James's. Later Mr. Sawada broke the ground for a new diplomatic status between the Japanese Empire and the Dominion of Canada.

Mr. Sawada sailed from Japan on Oct. 26 and is expected to take up his duties in New York by the middle of November. The news of his appointment was received by an old Boston friend, J. P. Millet, who for many years has been closely associated with Japanese-American affairs.

Skillful Marketing Called Britain's Need

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—British business houses are learning, to an extent hitherto recognized only in America, the vital importance of "Scientific Salesmanship" and the need for skilled salesmen, according to Francis W. Goodenough, president of the Incorporated Sales Managers' Association, speaking at a luncheon given recently by the American Chamber of Commerce in London.

"Of late years," Mr. Goodenough declared, "we have been suffering from the fact that we have not realized quickly enough that the old days are gone when we had a virtual monopoly of the world's markets as the first nation to mechanize the means of production, and that the days have come and will remain when the best goods must be skillfully marketed if they are to find purchasers."

Americans, he said, were perhaps more given than British to talking about the importance of service as the basis of all truly successful commerce, but policy in salesmanship apart from individual variations did not differ in the two countries.

Business, he concluded, must not be regarded as a contest between men out to beat each other, but as a form of mutual service for mutual profit.

TURKS BUY RAILROAD CARS FROM SWEDEN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KALMAR, Sweden—The Verkstads Company of Kalmar has just received an order from Kemal Pasha which includes the manufacture of three beautiful railroad cars for the use of the directors of the Turkish railroads. The interior of these cars has been designed by Peder Clason, and, in accordance with a request that they be as light as possible, the woodwork is made of sycamore and birch upholstered in red plush.

These cars contain at one end a conference table for eight persons, and at the other end sleeping berths for 10; bathroom, kitchen and service room, besides a roomy observation balcony furnished with comfortable arm chairs.

FINNS ESTABLISH INDEPENDENCE DAY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HELSINGFORS, Finland—The Finnish Riksdag has decided that Dec. 6 shall be celebrated as the legal Day of Independence. This motion, which was first brought forward by the Government under Prime Minister Tanner, was discussed by the previous Riksdag, but a final decision was postponed until after the new election, which took place last July.

Opposition was chiefly caused by the inclusion of the clause that workmen should receive full pay in spite of having a holiday.

BRITISH PRESS IS DIVIDED ON BRIAND PLAN

Conservative Organ Sees Lone Course for Nation in Future

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A report from Paris that officials of the Quai d'Orsay have started drafting the memorandum for the projected United States of Europe, which former Premier Briand, its chief sponsor, has promised to communicate to other European governments, has made a stir in press and political circles, which until now have not taken the French statesman's proposal seriously. But M. Briand, evidently, is as much in earnest as Count Coudenhove-Kalergi of Vienna, who originally advocated confederation, and it looks as though the question of what Great Britain's attitude shall be toward membership in the forthcoming economic union will be a live issue in the debates of Parliament.

Arthur Henderson, British Foreign Secretary, recently said that the two great federations of the New World and the Old must be two sides of a single organism, intimating that Britain has been, and must continue to be, the link between the American and the European. Just as the Government of the United States of America is an example of economic and political unity so, it is declared, "the new imperial system, which has every month to be worked between Westminster and the British Dominions, is an invaluable demonstration to Europe of how the relations of sovereign states may be conducted in a warless world."

The question of what constitutes a "European" must figure in Britain's decision. There are few Englishmen who, strictly speaking, regard themselves as Europeans. They have a sympathetic attachment for Europe, but it is not felt to be one of blood relationship. At the outset Britain's attitude toward the proposed league of European states may, it is thought, be like that of the United States toward the League of Nations, though possibly more tolerant and with less of the political rancor that attended the unsuccessful efforts to enroll Washington under the banner of Geneva.

Need of Getting Answer Ready

"We must be prepared in advance with our answer to questions that will arise when it reaches a practical stage," says Lord Beaverbrook's paper, the Evening Standard, a Conservative journal, adding that "between the United States of America on the one hand and the United States of Europe on the other, the scattered and unco-ordinated components of the British Empire would be left politically and financially helpless, and the industries of Great Britain would batter themselves to death against pitiless tariff walls."

It asks: "Shall we then make haste to secure for ourselves a shelter within one of these walls? Our answer to this is that to do so would be to run in the face of all that our historical development implies. This country has never been an integral part of the European system. . . . If the approach of the United States of Europe hastens the realization of our destiny, it will have done us a great service. But that is the only gift we should accept at its hands. We must, for our own sake and for the world's sake, go our own way, and the sooner we begin the journey the better."

Free Trade Involved

Apart from the political obstacles which would seem to preclude Great Britain's participation in the French conception—for the Dominions might object to it—a still bigger obstacle is the fact that it would involve the abandonment of free trade, except with the European continent.

C. P. Scott, the veteran editor, points out: "The United States of Europe can only come by the primacy of civilization. Without this primacy there never has been and there never can be any lasting unity among the nations. It may appear invidious to consider one nation more civilized than another. Nevertheless, one nation is more civilized than another and, without awareness of this fact and all it implies, there can be no clear political thinking.

"There is, in our own day, one thing above all others that marks the more from the less civilized of the European nations — the Graeco-Roman heritage. . . . There are many immediate obstacles to the United States of Europe—nationalism, for example—but ultimately there is only one obstacle, the antagonism between France and Germany. These two powers have not, it seems, enough inner strength to overcome this obstacle. But, with the help of England, who is free from any such antagonism, they can overcome it. The United States of Europe will come at England's hands or they will not come at all."

SOME BUYING OF WOOL IN BRADY AND SAN SABA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAN ANGELO, Tex.—Some purchases of four and five months' wool have been made in the Brady and San Saba area, at prices ranging up to 23 cents a pound.

J. T. McConnell of San Saba estimates that the fall wool crop in San Saba County will be about 60,000 pounds. L. B. Powell will have about 200 bags, and is expected to be the biggest producer. Mr. McConnell reports that he has paid from 20 to 21 cents for some of the clip.

At Brady, W. W. Cox has bought about 50,000 pounds of short wool, paying up to 23 cents for it. Mr. Cox expresses the opinion that prices for fall wool should reach 25 cents at least.

He is of the belief, too, that the proposed nation-wide wool pool will stimulate the wool market.

It is estimated that there will be at least 4000 fall lambs in San Saba County, with some fall lambs also in McCulloch County.

Some feeding of sheep and cattle is in progress in the San Saba area. J. L. Walker is feeding two loads of calves and J. T. McConnell two loads of three-year-old steers.

BEST & CO. DIVIDEND OUTLOOK

Directors of Best & Co., at their meeting next month, will consider placing the new stock, which was recently split 2-for-1, on a $2 annual dividend basis compared with $3 paid on the old stock, it was reported today.

NEW YORK CURB MARKET

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDUSTRIALS

(Sales in hundreds)	High	Low	1:00
1 Aeronautical Ind..	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
4 Aero Underwriters	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
32 Adams Express ...	33⅞	33⅝	33⅝
2 Air Invest	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
2 Alexander Indust..	4	4	4
802 Allied Po & Lt ...	55⅞	55	55⅞
1 Aluminum Co Am.	295	295	295
2 Alum Co Am pf...	106½	105½	106½
6 Am Br Bov B.....	12	11⅝	11⅝
3 Am Chain	41½	40	41½
1 Am Cit P&L A....	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
180 Am Cyan rts	1⅜	1½	1⅜
1 Am Com Po A.....	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
70 Am Cyan B	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
5 Am Dept Stores ..	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
10 Am Equities	25	23	25
80 Am & Fn Po war..	80	79	79
45 Am G&El	149	146	146
25 Am Invest B	193⅜	183¼	193⅜
¶50 Am Lt & Trac	225½	225½	225½
¶50 Am Mfg	50¼	50¼	50¼
1 Am Solv & Ch	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
350 Am Superpw	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞
2 Am Superpw 1pf .	96	96	96
1 Am Superpw pf ...	90	90	90
2 Anchor Post F nw.	15	15	15
3 Anglo C C Nitra ..	18	18	18
2 Arcturus Radio T.	25¼	25¼	25¼
2 Argo Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
50 Ark Nat Gas	17⅜	15⅛	17
1 Ark Nat Gas pf ..	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
2 Asso Dye & Print .	5½	5	5
10 Asso El I Ltd	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
50 Asso G&E	51¼	51¼	51⅜
17 Asso G&E rts	⅜	⅜	⅜
6 Arl Fruit & S	1½	1½	1½
5 Autom V M cvt...	17	17	17
3 Aviation Corp A ..	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
1 Aviation Credit ...	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
5 Bellanca Air vtc..	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
5 Bliss Co (I).....	29½	29½	29½
79 Blue Ridge.....	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛
75 Blue Ridge cv pf.	80⅞	80¾	80⅞
15 Brazil T&L (2)....	51	50	50
2 Bickford pf.....	30	30	30
2 Bulova Watch pf.	39¾	39¾	39¾
84 Burma Ltd (.3IB)	4	4	4
3 Butler Bros (2)....	25¼	25⅛	25¼
2 Burco Inc	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
2 Burco Inc pf.....	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞
2 Burco Inc war....	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
10 Bwana M'Kubua...	6½	6½	6½
30 Cable & Wire B..	2	2	2
44 CAM Co vtc.....	⅝	⅝	⅝
44 Can Marx Wireless	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞
10 Central At States.	12	12	12
30 Cen St El (.40A) .	34¾	34¾	34¾
3 CenStEl pf xw (6).	77½	77½	77½
1 Centrif Pipe (.60).	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
1 Chesebro Mfg (6B)	148¾	148¾	148¾
250 Cities Serv (.30A).	44	44	44
5 Cit Serv pf (6)	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
3 Colg Palm (2)	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
1 Colon Oil	8	8	8
8 Community Water	17¼	17	17
215 Cmwlth & So war.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅝
1 ComUtlB (½A) ..	39¾	39¾	39¾
8 Cons Cop Min	7	6⅞	6⅞
2 Cons G&E Balt (3)	114	114	114
6 Cons Ldy Corp	11	11	11
2 Cons Ret Store (1)	19⅞	15	15
1 Cons Royalty (.60)	4½	4½	4½
2 Cont Diam (2)	29	25⅛	29
4 Cont Oil Me vtc ..	15	15	15
2 Corron&Reynolds..	22	21⅛	22
10 Cosden Oil	104¾	104¾	104¾
23 Creole Pet	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
2 Crosson Gold	½	½	½
10 Crosser&Wheeler.	40	40	40
1 Crosse&Black pf..	40¾	40¾	40¾
6 Crown Cent Pet..	⅞	⅞	⅞
17 Cusi Mexica ..	3	2⅞	3
2 Darby Pet	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
12 Davega Inc	18⅞	18⅞	23
30 De Forest Radio..	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
2 Derby Oil pf.....	5	5	5
3 Dixie Gas Util....	15	15	15
2 Doehler Die-Cast.	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
120 Dolores Esperanza	¼	¼	¼
2 Douglas Aircraft..	19½	19½	19½
5 Dubilier Condenser	135⅜	135⅜	135⅜
¶50 Duke Power	170½	170½	170½
2 Durant Motor	6	6	6
2 Eisler Elec	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
10 El Bond & Share.	88	88	88
8 do pf	103⅜	102	102
1 Electric Invest ...	139⅞	139⅞	139⅞
16 El Pow Assoc A...	34	33⅜	34
12 Electric Share	84⅜	80	84⅜
11 Elec Share pf....	84⅝	80	84⅜
3 Empire Pow	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
1 Eng Gold Mines...	1¼	1¼	1¼
4 Evans Wallo Ld.	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛
10 Fageol Mot.....	3¼	3¼	3¼
¶80 Fajardo Sugar....	62	62	62
1 Fandango Ltd....	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
9 Fedders Mfg A....	15	15	15
1 Ferro Enamel.....	56¼	56¼	56¼
26 Fiat Corp.....	22¼	22¼	22¼
10 Fokker Aircraft...	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
20 Foltis Fischer.....	26	26	26
10 Ford Mot Can A...	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
50 Ford Motor Ltd..	14	13½	13½
3 Foremost Dairy pf	19½	19½	19½
1 Foundation Fgn....	6	6	6
5 Fourth Natl Inv ..	40¼	40¼	40¼
41 Fox Theater A	19⅛	17⅛	17⅛
2 Garlock Packing ..	22½	22½	22½
10 Gen Elec Eng rcts	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
9 Gen Empire	32½	32½	32½
5 Gen Fireproofing ..	35	33⅜	35
5 Gen Ldy Mach	13	13	13
5 Gen Realty & Util	21	20⅜	21
5 Gen Theater	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
1 Gerrard	27	27	27
5 Glen Alden Coal ..	125	119⅝	125
51 Gold Seal Electric	8¾	7	8¾
2 Golden Center M	5⅞	5½	5⅞
100 Goldman Sachs ..	63½	62⅜	62⅜
2 Graymur	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞
1 Guardian Fire	56	56	56
22 Gulf Oil Corp Pa	164	164	164
8 Hall Print.....	30½	30½	30½
1 Handley Page pf..	3½	3½	3½
1 Hap Candy Inc...	2	2	2
28 Haygart Corp....	39⅞	39	39
2 Hecla Min.....	15⅞	15½	15⅞
1 Hollinger Gold M	5	5	5
5 Homaokla Oil....	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
28 Hudson Bay M&S	13⅞	12⅞	12⅞
1 Hygrade Food.....	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
18 Imp Oil Can nw...	35	34⅞	35
54 Indian Ter Oil...	25	25	25
10 Insurance Sec....	23	23	23
2 Insurance shares.	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
58 Internat Pet.....	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
1 Inter Prod.....	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
8 Inter Superpow...	49⅞	45¼	45¼
4 Inter Utilities A..	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
1 Iron Cap Copper..	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
2 Irving Air Chute..	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
15 Ital Superpower...	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
4 ItalSuperpw deb rts	11	10½	11
18 Kreuger Toll rts.	2⅛	2	2⅛
1 Lane Bryant.....	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜
9 Lehman Corp.....	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛
2 Leonard Oil.....	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
2 Libby McN&Libby..	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
6 LoneStarGas n....	39⅞	39⅜	39⅞
35 Marine Midland...	51⅞	51	51⅞
15 MavisBottlingCo...	2	2	2
14 Memphis Nat Gas.	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
4 Merchants Mfg....	18	16	16
6 Metal & Min	9¾	9¼	9¼
104 Mid West Util new	31⅞	30½	31⅞
2 Midland Steel	75¼	75¼	75¼
10 Mo Kan Pipe Line.	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
10 Mountain Prod	8¼	8¼	8¼
1 Municipal Service..	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝
1 National Amer Co.	13	13	13
6 National Aviation..	19⅜	18	19⅜
3 Nat Elec Pow A ..	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
2 Nat Family Stores.	23⅜	20	20
1 Nat Fam Strs pf..	23	22½	22½
4 Nat Pub Serv A...	29⅞	25	29⅞
1 Nat Rub Mach ...	28½	28½	28½
5 Nat Trans	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
2 Newberry (JJ) Co	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜
6 Newmont Mining.	174⅜	174⅜	174⅜
5 Newport Co	33	33	33
2 New York Auc A.	12½	12½	12½
4 NY Investors	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
1 NY Mdse	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
52 NY Central rts....	8¼	8¼	8¼
207 Niagara Hud Pow	19⅞	18⅛	18⅛
27 Niagara H PA w.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
21 Niagara HPB war	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
1 Niagara Shares ..	25	25	25
3 Niles Bem Pond..	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
3 Noma Elec	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
21 Noranda Mines ...	38	36⅞	38
41 North Am Aviation	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛
1 No Cent Tex (.60).	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
35 Ohio Cop.....	1	⅞	⅞
2 Paramt Cab (2.40)	12	12	12
2 Parmel Tran (1½)	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
10 ¶PennOhEd pnf(7)	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
10 ¶PennOhEd 6% pf	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
71 Pennroad Corp....	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜
57 Pennroad rts.....	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1 Penn Pow & Lt pf	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
6 Peo Lt Pw A(2.40)	40	40	40
10 ¶Pepperell Mfg (S)	85	85	85
15 Petroleum Corp...	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
5 Pines Winterfront.	43	41	41
22 PitneyBows n(.20)	16⅞	16	16⅞
1 Polymet Mfg (3B).	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
11 Prince and Whitly	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
26 Prudential Invest.	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
¶30 PugetSdPwpf(6)..	99½	99½	99½
1 Radio Products...	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
7 RainbowLPrdA ..	16	16	16
10 Reliance Manage.	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
6 Roan Ant Cop....	37	37	37
3 RocklndL&P tr tcf	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
4 Rolls Royce Ltd..	11	11	11
1 Ruberoid Co (4)..	60	60	60
10 Salt-Creek Prod..	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
1 Schiff & Co.....	40	40	40
4 Selected Ind 2pf..	82½	82½	82½
36 Chenandoah pf...	32	32	32
15 Shenandoah	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
1 Singer Mfg Ltd....	5	5	5
1 Southwest Pw&Lt	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞
1 Southeast P&L w.	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞
1 So Cal Ed A pf....	28	28	28
1 So Colo Pow A....	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
10 Southern Corp....	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
2 South Ice&Util B.	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
2 Southwest Dairies	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
6 Southwest Gas Util	9	9	9
3 Span & Gen Corp	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1 Spiegel May St pf	55	55	55
3 Standard Motors..	2	2	2
41 Stand Oil Ky.....	40½	40½	40½
2 Stand Pow & Lt..	92¼	92¼	92¼
2 Starrett Corp....	28	27½	28
2 Starrett Corp pf..	44¾	44¾	44¾
6 Stutz Mot Car Am	7½	5⅝	7½
1 Swift & Co.....	128¼	128¼	128¼
1 Swiss Am El pf ...	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
1 Syracuse W Mch B	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
1 Thermoid Co	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
6 Transcont Air Tra	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛
13 Trans Lx Day Pict	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
1 Tri Cnt Allied ctfs	65	65	65
21 Tri Cont Corp	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
61 United CorpJETA SH ETA E ET			
61 United Corp war.	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
1 United Elec Serv.	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
1 Unit Elec Serv rts	1⅜	1⅜

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

EVERYBODY BUYS CHRISTMAS CARDS! Agents earn big money with our attractive Boxed Assortments, containing 20 beautiful Genuine Steel Engraved Christmas Cards, with matched envelopes. Assortment sells for $1.00—cost you 50c—50% profit. Write today for particulars. FEDERAL ART PUBLISHING CO., Div. 12, 115 Federal St., Boston, Mass.

SELL beautiful $1 Christmas card assortments—also personal greetings; unsurpassed values, high commissions; earnings start immediately; experience unnecessary. DOEHLA CO. Dept. S-3, Fitchburg, Mass.

FOR SALE

HARRIS TWEED—High class handwoven sports material; aristocrat of tweed for golf & outdoor wear, direct from makers; suit lengths by mail, postage paid; samples free. NEWALL, 326 Stornoway, Scotland.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Tenacre Inc.
TEL. PRINCETON 755
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY
Rest Home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

REAL ESTATE

Pasadena Rentals
Complete lists of furnished or unfurnished houses with prices, descriptions and photographs mailed on request. Write your Requirements.
Dotten-Van Houten Co.
PASADENA, CALIFORNIA
30 N. Los Robles Wakefield 2156

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

Good Opportunity for Women
Agents in every community to sell our imported costume jewelry and leather novelties; consignments of stock sent; no expense except express; unusually liberal commission. ERSKINE HILL, 130 West 42nd St., N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET

NEW YORK CITY, 532 W. 111th (Harvey Girls' Residence Clubs)—Splendid accommodations, every home privilege; $7-$12 weekly.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SALESMAN desires line; selling ready-to-wear and department stores; also holiday novelties. L-57, The Christian Science Monitor, 1058 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED — WOMEN

PORTLAND, ORE.—An experienced woman of background and culture would like the management of a refined home; any locality. MRS. M. BLAINE, 1055 E. Ankeny.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO—Lady desires position as companion, home manager, attendant to lady or child; preferably with Christian Scientists. 204 W. Earl Ave. Phone 7-9361.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS TO LET

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Delightfully furnished 4 rooms and porch apartment; accommodate 4; quiet, restful; on golf links, beautiful views, best section. Write MANAGER, 15 Golf St.

BROOKLINE, MASS., *Overlooking Reservoir*
Furnished, sunny, 4 to 7-room apartments, equipped with Frigidaire and modern kitchens at 350-358 Chestnut Hill Ave. Phone SAMUEL H. WHITLEY, Aspinwall 0109 or Hancock 5594 or apply Janitor, 134 Englewood Ave.

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.—Attractive house, exceptionally fine location; 2-room apartment, fireplace, continuous hot water, heat, janitor. Jamaica 1529-M.

N. Y. C., 245 West 74th St. (Bet. Broadway and West End Ave.)—Choice, light and attractive unfurnished apartments: 3-4-5 rooms, dining alcove, Frigidaire, etc.; rentals $1500 up; convenient transit facilities; inspection invited. Telephone Caledonia 2960.

RIVERWAY
FACING BRIDLE PATH AND PARK
Beautifully located 4-room apartment, large reception hall, 8 closets including pantries, electric refrigeration, incinerators; moderate rentals; first-class janitor service; also 1 furnished apartment. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, 378-386 Riverway, Boston.

WELLESLEY CENTRE, MASS. — Modern heated apartment; 7 rooms, 2 baths, Frigidaire; sleeping and front porches; can be divided; references. Wellesley 0910.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED in Boston or suburbs, 3 or 4-room apartment; reasonable; references supplied. Tel. evenings after 6, Highlands 6858.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

A.B.C. REGISTRY (EMPLOYMENT AGENCY)
For Reliable Attendants
Edgecombe 1172—New York City

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY F. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. CORT. 1554

FLORENCE SPENCER
Commercial opportunities for men and women. 2 West 43d Street, N. Y. C. Penn. 0900.

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, corner 115th St. Cathedral 3351, New York City.

WENDLA LARSON AGENCY
2 West 125th Street, New York City
Dependable (white) servants; reference investigated. —BELLA BREGER, Licensee.
Telephones: Harlem 6264—2469

HANDWORK

HAND-PAINTED China and Hand-Made Linens, suitable for shower and wedding gifts. MRS. W. E. CUSHMAN, 10 Wilson St., Reading, Mass. Tel. Reading 1126.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Experienced cook, white, Protestant; 2 in family; good wages. Tel. Montclair 5098. MRS. R. C. ANDERSON, 330 Upper Mountain Avenue

WOMAN wanted as attendant to one needing care in return for comfortable home. 123 33rd St., Woodcliff, N. J. Union 3275.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

N. Y. C., 312 Manhattan Ave.—Home with attention where one may rest and study; cheerful surroundings. Monument 2006.

HOUSES TO LET

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.—6-Room cottage, 1 2-3 acres; near station; to be sublet 6 months or longer; $75. Tel. Wellesley 1968.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 516 Fifth Ave. at 43rd St., New York. Vanderbilt 3053.

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33d, N. Y. C.

PAYING GUESTS

GREEN PASTURES
Greenwich, Conn.
Two lovely houses with charming home atmosphere, open fires, best table and service; 6 minutes' walk from station; opposite church; near stores and theaters; attention; high elevation; quiet. Tel. Greenwich 3770 or write 303 Millbank Ave.

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island
Open all the year. Home-like surroundings for rest, study and recreation.
Phone Ronkonkoma 16

READERS

GENTLEMAN will read Christian Science literature to those desiring such service. X-78, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

REAL ESTATE

BEAUTIFUL COLONIAL HOUSE
11 rooms, 3 baths, in most desirable section of Bronxville. Exceptionally well built—newly decorated—oil burner—Conservatory—2-car garage. Owner moving to California, willing to sacrifice for immediate sale. Completely furnished or unfurnished. Will rent. EDITH L. SMITH, 11 West 42nd St., N. Y. C. Tel. Pennsylvania 8762.

FOR SALE—Choice list of reasonably priced farms, city, suburban and summer homes, ten rooms, gentlemen's estates, camps and school properties. What are your requirements?
JAMES E. SNEAD
286 Wall Street, Kingston, N. Y.

READING BRAND NEW WITH THAT
Real homey atmosphere, 7 sunny rooms, attractive fireplace, sun porch, genuine tile bath, gumwood finish, shows contrast to the commonplace; may we make an early appointment.
MERRILL COMPANY, 185 Main St.
Reading 0340 (Mass.)

WEST NEWTON, MASS.
FOR SALE—2-family; 7 rooms and 2 baths in each apartment; every modern improvement, including oil heat, 18,000 feet of land; in an exclusive restricted neighborhood; price reasonable. Tel. West Newton 2494-M.
MARY MILNER, 131 Elliot Avenue, West Newton.

ROOMS AND BOARD

GLENWOOD LODGE (Yonkers, N. Y.)
Overlooking Hudson, Palisades; ideal for permanent and transient; refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 3 acres ground; flowers, trees, airy; freshly decorated rooms, oak floors, modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership management; reasonable. 390 North Broadway, Yonkers. Nepperhan 881. Booklet.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Attractive rooms in private house, $8.00 and $10.00 a week; Beacon St.-Reservoir car line. Aspinwall 0864.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Sunny room, near bath; business woman or student; references. 16 Garrison Rd., Phone 3036 Regent.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—New 550-room hotel for men and women; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, roof solariums; excellent view of New York Harbor; light, airy rooms, $10 to $25 weekly. HOTEL PIERREPONT, Pierrepont and Hicks Streets, Brooklyn, N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY, 72nd-Riverside Drive—Large sunny quiet room for one or two; kitchen, elevator, references, reasonable. Box D-33, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

NEW YORK CITY, 200 Claremont, Apt. 44—Large, attractive bedroom, modern apartment; close subway, Riverside Drive, Columbia. Cathedral 8085. (9 to 5 Vanderbilt 5881.)

N. Y. C., 178th (1366 St. Nicholas)—One-two rooms, sunny, elevator, homelike; kitchen privilege optional; references. Washington Heights 0309.

N. Y. C.—Quiet, comfortable room, modern apartment; business woman and son. Tel. Kellogg 8903. LIEB, 2305 University Ave.

TWO sunny rooms in Scarsdale home; every convenience; short walk to station; suitable two New York business men. Box H-34, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXECUTIVE with wide office experience available for immediate connection with progressive firm needing a man of mature judgment and ability; willing to go anywhere. P-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXPERIENCED CHEF, wishes position, vicinity of New York. Box M-62, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED — WOMEN

GOVERNESS, Tutor, Companion, full or part time; willing to travel; musical. Box M-61, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

NURSERY GOVERNESS—Young woman desires position, excellent references. Box L-31, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SECRETARY-Stenographer; 8 years' experience, desires opportunity to serve, thorough knowledge office routine; moderate salary to start. Box W-45, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

DEVELOP POISE—Social assurance, conversation, repartee, story telling. MLLE. LOUISE, Park Central Hotel, 56th St. and 7th Ave., New York. Circle 8000.

ELEANOR CUMINGS
PIANIST, ACCOMPANIST, TEACHER
Studios: Steinway Hall, New York City; Larchmont, N. Y.; Bronxville, N. Y. Address: 250 Pondfield Road West, Bronxville, N. Y., or telephone Bronxville 0288 mornings before 10 o'clock.

TO LET—FURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY, 646 West End Ave. (91st)—3 rooms, bath, kitchen; newly decorated; ideal location. Schuyler 5943 or SUPT.

WANTED FURNISHED

COUPLE desire furnished room or apartment, light housekeeping privileges, for approximately eight weeks; partial to Dedham or proximity. R-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
IS FOR SALE IN

CONNECTICUT

Bridgeport—The Bridgeport News Co.
Glenbrook—Frank C. Gross, 322 Hope St.
Greenwich—Union News Stand; P. & A. Breslow, 380 Greenwich Ave.; Marks Bros., 42 Greenwich Ave.; The Quill, 34 East Putnam Ave.
Hartford—Bond Hotel, 320 Asylum St.; Steinmeyer's Shop, 31 Pearl St.; Palmer's Store, Asylum and High Sts.; Jim's, 105 Asylum St.; Union News Stand, N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Station; Sykes Electric Shop, 558 Asylum St.; The Bible House, 7 Haynes St.; D. G. Stoughton Co., 225 So. Whitney St.; D. G. Stoughton Co., 767 Farmington, West Hartford; Kottenhoff's Store, 959 Farmington Ave., West Hartford; Heublein Hotel News Stand, 189 Wells St.
Meriden—Jepson's Book Store, 47 Colony St.
Middletown—Hazen's Book Store, 238 Main St.; Mack's Store, 2 Main St.
New Britain—The Vanity Box, 242 Main St.
New Haven—A. B. Norman News Stand, 1132 Chapel St.; Powell News Stand Powell Bldg.; Hotel Taft News Stand; Union News Stand, N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Station.
New London—H. J. Shara Co., 162 State St.; The Bookshop, Inc., Meridian and Church Sts.
Norwalk—The Benedict News Co.
Ridgefield—H. J. Myers News Stand, 86 Main St.
Rockville—F. A. Randall's News Stand.
South Norwalk—Union News Stand, N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Station.
Stamford—Union News; Harry Karp's News Stand, 411 Main St.
Torrington—Reynolds News Co., 29 Water St.
Waterbury—Villano News Stand, 2 Exchange Place.

NEW YORK

Albany—The Ten Eyck Hotel, State St.; W. J. Caulson & Co., State St. and Broadway; Union News Stand No. 1, N. Y. C. R. R. Station; Hotel Wellington News Stand, 136 State St.; DeWitt Clinton Hotel News Stand.
Amsterdam—E. J. Moore's News Stand, 40 Market St.
Auburn—Koon Bros., 6 State St.
Babylon, L. I.—Edward Michnoff, Main St.
Baldwin, L. I.—M. Hartman, 11 South Grand Ave.
Bayside, L. I.—J. B. Adelstein; H. Gelbaum.
Beacon—Union News Stand, N. Y. C. R. R. Station.
Binghamton—The Carleton Hotel News Stand.
Bronxville—Union News Stand N. Y. C. R. R. Station; The Pondfield Shop, 76 Pondfield Rd.
Buffalo—Union News Co., New York Central Station; Statler Hotel, Niagara Square; Lafayette Hotel, Washington and Clinton Sts.; Buffalo Hotel, Washington and Swan Sts.; Ford Hotel, Delaware Ave. and Cary Sts.; Hotel Touraine, 374 Delaware Ave.; Hotel Lenox, 140 North St.; F. Lorenzo, Main and Perry Sts.; L. Ranallo, Main and Exchange Sts.; Joe Mullin, Main and Swan Sts.; F. Tomasula, Main and South Division Sts.; Geo. Hubbard, Main and Clinton Sts.; Thos McCarthy, Main and Court Sts.; Leo Riforgieto, Main and Court Sts.; Billy Teresi, Main and Genesee Sts.; P. Dipasquale, West Chippewa and Franklin Sts.; Anton Autolina, West Eagle and Franklin Sts.; R. J. Seidenberg Co., Ellicott Sq.; Oliver Clock, Brisbane Bldg.; New York Tel. Bldg.; Walbridge Bldg.; L. A. Griffith, 2189 Seneca St.; The Union News Stand D L. & W. Station; J. J. Jerge, 1222 Hertel Ave.
Catskill—Lewis R. Magee's News Stand, 337 Main St.
Chautauqua—The Chautauqua Book Store.
College Point, L. I.—John Kane; Steinberg & Kellerman, 303 Thirteenth St.
Corning—Ellison & Co., The Baron Steuben.
Dobbs Ferry—Union News Stand, N.Y.C.R.R.
Douglaston, L. I.; C. Held
East Rockaway, L. I.—J. Friedman, East Rockaway R. R. Station; J. Friedman, Main St.
Elmira—Mark Twain Hotel News Stand, West Gray and Main Sts.
Far Rockaway, L. I.—M Mairin, Mott Ave.; Long Island News Co.; Union News Stand.
Flushing—Irving Wolf, Broadway; L. Rosenblum; John Schenck, 32 Broadway; Harry Perlmutter, Barton Place; Murray Hill News Co., 311 Madison Ave.
Fulton—Empire State Railway Co., South 1st St.
Garden City—Union News Stand.
Glens Falls—Queensbury Hotel News Stand.
Gloversville—Swear's News Room, Main and Washington Sts.
Great Neck, L. I.—Bushnack & Berliner, Railroad Station; Elmer C. Olsen, 355 Middle Neck Rd
Harmon—Union News Stand, N. Y. C. R. R. Station.
Hastings-Hudson—Union News Stand, N. Y. C. R. R. Station.
Hempstead, L. I.—Union News Stand; Ashdown & Lang, Main St.
Hewlett, L. I.—Postrel Bros.
Irvington—Becker & Mossman, 57 Main St.
Ithaca—Interstate News Stand, Lehigh Valley Railroad Station; Ithaca Hotel News Stand, 219 East State St.
Jamaica—Waiting Room News Stand, Main Station, L. I. R. R.; Frank Schellinger, Union Hall St. Station, L. I. R. R.; Sniper's Stand, 160th St. and Jamaica Ave.
Jamestown—The Humphrey House; Mason News Co., 122 Cherry St.; Hotel Jamestown News Stand; Hotel Samuels News Stand.
Katonah—Frank Gumboldt.
Kenmore—Kenmore Book Shop, 2827 Delaware Ave.; Geo. W. Annis, 2890 Delaware Ave., Corner Lincoln Blvd.
Kingston—Kirkland Hotel News Stand. 2 Main St.
Larchmont—Union News Stand, New Haven R. R. Station.
Little Neck, L. I.—J. Hartman, Broadway.
Lynbrook—Julius Epstein, 53 Atlantic Ave.; I. & J. Gnatowsky, 26 Atlantic Ave.; J. Friedman & Son, 5 Union Ave.; A. Dalgen, 96 Atlantic Ave.
Malvern, L. I.—Louis Helmer, opposite Station.
Mamaroneck—Union News Stand, New Haven R. R. Station.
Manhasset, L. I.—B. Gibson.
Mineola, L. I.—Union News Stand.
Mount Kisco—The Mt. Kisco Stationery & Sport Shop.
Mount Vernon—The New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Station, entrance at 3rd Ave.; Columbus Ave. Station; Pelham Station; Vito Federici, Columbus Ave. R. R. Station.
Murray Hill, L. I.—Murray Hill News Co.
Nassau, L. I.—Union News Stand.
Newburgh—Palatine Hotel, Grand St.; Kaufman's News Stand, 30 Water St.; Philip S. Levy's News Stand, 466 Broadway.
New Hyde Park, L. I.—Frank Rosenberg, Post Office News Stand.
New Rochelle—Union News Stand, New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Station; Union News Stands, Webster Ave. and North Ave. Stations. N. Y., W. & B. Ry
New York City—The Christian Science Monitor is for sale at more than 250 surface news stands in Greater New York; at the Grand Central, Pennsylvania and Hudson Terminals, and at all Christian Science Reading Rooms
Nyack—Oscar Seaman's News Stand, 60 So. Broadway.
Olean—Olean House News Stand.
Oneida—Galbraith Bros., 111 Lenox Ave.
Ossining—Wm. Terhune's News Stand, 193 Main St.; Union News Stand, N. Y. C. R. R. Station.
Patchogue, L. I.—Robert Michnoff, stationer, 10 South Ocean Ave.
Peekskill—Union News Stand, N. Y. C. R. R. Station.
Pelham—Union News Co.
Pleasantville—Oxman & Weinstock.
Port Chester—Union News Stand, New Haven Railroad Station; A. Barnowsky, 10 So. Main St.
Port Washington, L. I.—B. Horowits.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Connecticut

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OUR QUALITY LINES
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RAYBESTOS BRAKE LINING
VESTA BATTERIES
BLUE RIBBON TIRE SERVICE INC
John St. at Park Ave.

THOMPSON'S APPAREL SHOP
Gowns, Furs and Wraps
WATSON BUILDING
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Jewelry and Silverware of Exceptional Merit, Priced Most Reasonably
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MEIGS & CO. INCORPORATED

WHAT? A run in your new hosiery? Bring it in quickly! We'll repair it so well that you'll never know it was there. The prices for repairing runs are very moderate.
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MODEL LAUNDRY CO.
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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Connecticut

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(Continued)

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An Up-to-Date and Complete LENDING LIBRARY at Your Service

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Incorporated
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MAJOR EARL C. POPP
STRUCTURAL ENGINEER
100 Farmington Avenue 2-3937

Phoebe Foster Gowns
ELLA RAE WAYMAN
Successor
967 Farmington Ave. Phone 4-6528

Rita Fallow Hats
967 Farmington Ave.
West Hartford Center

559 MAIN Beroth Bread Shop 1123 MAIN

PLUMBING and HEATING
Shaffer Construction Company
480 Ann Street (Rear)
2-9758 Charter 189-3

W. F. HAAS & SONS
Oriental and Domestic
RUG CLEANERS
2404 Main St. Phone 2-0292

MERIDEN

Rockwell Silver Co.
35 MAPLE ST., MERIDEN, CONN.
Special Sales Every Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, from 1 to 5 P. M.
Silver deposited glass and china samples. Discontinued numbers and slightly imperfect articles, with and without silver.
Splendid Opportunity for Early Christmas Shopping

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CASH FISH MARKET
Sea Food of all kinds
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Quality Flowers
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Keser's FLOWER SHOP
170 Court Street Telephone 1515

Middletown Fish Market
99 Center Street Phone 3020

MACK'S STORE
F. A. McMULLEN, Prop.
Try HORMEL'S CHICKENS *and* HAMS
they are delicious
2 MAIN ST., cor UNION Phone 2796

Interwoven Socks
R. W. Camp Co.
412-416 MAIN STREET

Lerner's Fur Shop
Repairing, Remodeling
COLD STORAGE
501 Main Street Phone 403

THE
Whalen Dress Shop
DRESSES—SLIPS
COATS—SUITS
178 Court Street, Young Building

FRANK RICH
Paints and Wall Paper
"THE PAINT STORE"
Phone 1662 183 Court Street

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Connecticut

MIDDLETOWN
(Continued)

THE ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
THE LOGAN SHOE SHOP
334 MAIN STREET Phone 415

PEEK FREAN BISCUIT
J. W. STUECK & SON
460 Main Street

Leonard-Hermann's
WOMAN'S APPAREL SPECIALTIES
MIDDLETOWN — NEW BRITAIN

Deposits, first five days of each month commence interest the first day of such month. Dividends/Interest now payable quarterly, February, May, August and November.
THE MIDDLETOWN SAVINGS BANK

Billett Corset Shoppe
IVY CORSETS
Silk Lingerie and Hosiery
Middletown Savings Bank Building
Phone 2073

George W. Schneider Co.
We have the largest assortment of Christmas Cards in the City.
Place your order with us now
NEXT TO POST OFFICE

NEW BRITAIN

H. T. DONNELLY CO.
BOSTON STORE
"TREADEASY" SHOES for the well dressed woman
Quality Service Value
208 MAIN STREET

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Ace Leather Sport Coats
An outstanding value, distinctive for style, nap and quality.
Children's .....$10.95 and $11.95
Misses' .....$12.95 and $14.95
Women's .....$14.95 and $19.95
Women's ¾ length Coats, $29.50, $32.50
Reliable Goods Lowest Prices
THE A. E. ALLING RUBBER CO.
7-9-13 Church Street
Liberty 5499

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Where fashion and Thrift Meet
BEAUTY SALON
... Expert Operators ...
... Modern Aids to Beauty ...
Finger Waving Manicuring
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HABERDASHER
We carry a full line of Daniel Hays' Gloves
COLLEGE ST., opp. Hotel Taft

MORY'S BAKERY
Quality Bakers Since 1888
DELICATESSEN
Alberto Aders & Co. Spices
Monarch Brand Goods
Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
392 STATE STREET 3-0528

Walk-Over
Shoes for Men and Women
WALK-OVER SHOE SHOP
930 CHAPEL STREET

Interwoven Socks

The Edward P. Judd Co.
Booksellers and Stationers
Current Books
Fine Stationery Engraving
Circulating Library
827 Chapel St. Liberty 4122

THE H. M. BULLARD CO.
ORANGE STREET AT ELM
FURNITURE
RUGS—DRAPERIES
We Carry WHITTALL RUGS
Telegraph Delivery Everywhere

Coombs FLOWER SHOPPE
"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
970 Chapel Street

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Ye OLDe HARDe WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

MARY LYONS SPECIALTY SHOPPE
MILLINERY DRESSES
Miss Lyons, Mrs. C. H. Balzer, Mrs. A. Trinder
88 ORANGE STREET 3-9036

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Connecticut

NEW HAVEN
(Continued)

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.

Who: FREDERICK THE GREAT.

When: Eighteenth century.

Where: Germany.

Why famous: As King of Prussia, he ranked among the "enlightened despots" of the eighteenth century. When a young man he greatly disappointed his father, Frederick William I, who desired to make of him a sturdy soldier, a ruler who would exercise thrift, frugality and rigid justice. But young Frederick's fancies turned lightly to French literature, the fashioning of graceful verse, the playing of a flute. At the age of 18 he tried to run away to England to escape military discipline, but he was overtaken and brought back; after which episode he consented to apply himself to preparation for his future responsibilities. Coming to the throne in 1740, he soon proved his ability as a ruler, his excellency as a military leader. At first he anticipated a peaceful reign, even dismissing the giant military guards whom his father had been at such pains to assemble and train.

The era of peace, however, was short-lived, for Prussia became involved in a series of wars: First, the war of the Austrian Succession, then the Seven Years' War, the effects of which were manifest as far east as India, as far west as the American Colonies. Frederick's conduct of the latter war marked the culmination of his career and earned for him his title, "The Great." But his achievements were not alone of a military nature. For he saw himself as the chief servant of his people. A new code of laws was inaugurated; religious toleration was authorized and all subjects were held to be on an equal footing. Although these liberal ideals were not always carried out in actual practice, yet Frederick won for his little kingdom a place among the European powers.

In Lighter Vein

The Soloist on Duets

"She considers herself a most exclusive person."

"Exclusive! My dear, the creature even sings duets alone!"—*Answers.*

Judge

Moving day in the home of the slack-wire artist.

Aha!

He took her hand in his and gazed proudly at the engagement ring he had placed on her fair finger only three days before.

"Did your friends admire it?" he inquired tenderly.

"They did more than that," she replied. "Two of them recognized it."

That's Different!

"I believe in state ownership of all railways and tramways."

"I don't know about that. Ever stop to think what the conductors and other officials would be like if they had the whole army and navy backing them up?"—*Northampton* (Eng.) *Daily Chronicle.*

Inefficiency

"Why did the fire department get rid of their efficiency expert?"

"He put unbreakable glass in all the fire alarm boxes."

Required

"Why are you putting pepper, salt, and vinegar on your food that way?"

"Oh, it's just an old spinach custom."—*Life.*

A Word a Day

Exist

That which exists has actual or real being; it lives and has the functions of vitality; it continues to be.

We derive our word from the Latin *existere* (better spelled *exsistere*), "to come forth, arise, be," which is a combination of *ex*, "out," and *sistere*, "to cause to stand."

It would require much philosophical hair-splitting to discriminate between "to exist" and "to be," so perhaps our chief concern should be to use them both as verbs expressing the actuality and continuity of the realm of the real.

Ex-ist' is accented on the second syllable and is pronounced as though spelled eg-zist' (not ek). Sound *e* as in *end*, *i* as in *it*.

"Love exists throughout eternity."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

A Quotation for Today

THE man who tries and succeeds is one degree less a hero than the man who fails and yet goes on trying.—E. FOWLER

The Children's Corner

Huttee Boy Tells of His Adventure

"HUMPH!" grunted Huttee Boy as he thought of the strange things he had seen on the edge of the Jungle. "And my mother says I was dreaming. What a joke! Just wait till I tell the jungle children about those strange creatures—they won't think I was dreaming. They will be astonished. They will think I was a very bright little elephant to go so far alone."

On and on trotted the little fellow, swinging his trunk and grinning, on and on, till he came to the river bank where his young friends were playing.

Garoo Kangaroo came bounding to meet him and gave him a prod in his roly-poly side with a stout hind leg.

"Now, I Ask You, Isn't a Coat Like This Finer Than Stripes?" Asked the Curious-Looking Creature.

"Tag! You are it!" shouted Garoo, bounding away again.

"Oh, am I?" squealed Huttee Boy, as he charged across the clearing and struck a young rhino.

The rhino wheeled about awkwardly and grunted: "What is the matter with all of you? Who wants to play tag anyhow?"

"I don't, for one," declared Huttee Boy. "I want to tell all of you about the strange creatures I saw at the edge of the Jungle."

"Edge of the Jungle! Who ever heard of the edge of the Jungle? The Jungle has no edge—the Jungle is everywhere," cried Great Uncle Chimpanzee from the top of a tree. "I can see the whole world and it is all Jungle."

Roared a young lion: "Besides who wants to listen to stories after being shut up in a den for a week during the rain?"

"Not us," growled the three little bears. "Our mother made us stay in a hollow tree all through the rain. And she told us all the stories there are 10 times."

Huttee Boy trumpeted as loudly as he could: "But I am going to tell you a true story."

The others formed a ring about him and danced, while shouting: "No you aren't; no you aren't! We want to play."

Huttee Boy stamped and squealed: "I saw a bird with legs as big and strong as Kangar's and Garoo's hind legs. It was an ostrich."

The Kangaroo twins pranced about, laughing, "Ha, ha, ho, ho! Huttee Boy is making up jokes. No bird could have legs as strong as ours."

"Of course not. Huttee Boy has been dreaming," shrilled a peacock, strutting about. "The legs of peacocks are quite as strong as the legs of any bird need be."

"I wasn't dreaming! I was not! I saw an ostrich and talked with it and it is my friend," squealed Huttee Boy. "And I saw zebras with handsome striped coats of black and white and"—

"As if any stripes could be as handsome as black and yellow ones," interrupted a little tiger. "My father has the handsomest coat in all the world."

A tapir came into the ring and turned around several times so that they could see its coat. The front half and its legs were black, while the rear half was white.

"Now I ask you, isn't a coat like this finer than stripes?" asked the curious-looking creature.

"Please stop teasing Huttee Boy," begged Baby Hippo. "If he wishes to tell a make-believe story why won't you listen? I have played enough for one day. I want to hear Huttee Boy's story."

To this each of the animals shouted different replies.

Said a little bear: "Hippopotamuses live in the water. You were not shut up in a tree like me during the rain. Besides I have heard all the stories in the world. I want to play and play forever."

Roared a young lion: "I don't like make-believe stories. I like true ones."

The monkeys hung by their tails and shouted: "Who is teasing Huttee Boy? Aren't elephants big enough to look out for themselves?"

Kangar and Garoo hopped about, laughing: "Kangaroos are the strangest-looking creatures on earth. No make-believe animals could equal us."

One and all, they each shouted something different.

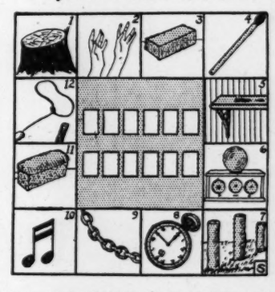
Above all the hubbub, could be heard Huttee Boy trumpeting and squealing: "It is not make-believe! And I was not dreaming! There is an end to the Jungle. I saw the Desert beyond. I'll prove it to you. So there."

And away he ran as fast as he could go. Tears trickled down his baby elephant trunk. Why did everybody think he was dreaming, he wondered. Well, he would show them something that would make them think they were dreaming themselves.

The thought of what he was planning to do made his eyes twinkle and pulled the corners of his funny little mouth up into a smile before the tears had time to stop running down his trunk.

Oh me, oh my! How astonished the whole Jungle would be!

Object Lesson Puzzle



Each of the Objects Illustrated May Be Named With a Five-Letter Word. By Placing the Middle Letter of Each Word in the Spaces Provided You Will Spell the Name of a Country.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

"Now", said the Boss when he came home from school this afternoon, "we must get ready for the big party tonight!" and he pitched in and gave me a good scrubbing—
And tied a big red ribbon on me—
And smeared a lot of black stuff on my face—
And then told me not to go out of the house until it was time to go to the party—
Which I decided was good advice 'because', said I to myself, "I wouldn't have ol' Spike see me in this get-up for anything!"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

100,000 Nests

(From the Children's Newspaper)

London

WHO can see rows of birds perched along the telegraph wires making ready to fly, and not be sorry? And who can help wondering where they will spend the winter? Those which go to Brazil are certain of a splendid lodging.

Some years ago the townsfolk of Campinas found that their market building was too small. "We must pull it down," they said, "and build a much larger place, for we are twice as busy and prosperous as our ancestors."

"But if we do that," objected someone, "we will destroy hundreds of swallows' nests."

The Brazilians are great lovers of birds, and they are especially fond of the swallow because it makes war on the flies and midgets which make war on the Brazilians.

So at last the Town Councilors decided to build a new market building on a different site and to turn the old one into a municipal bird house.

As long as the birds are in residence they have the house to themselves. Where men shouted prices, nothing but the twittering of birds is heard. But when they have migrated an army of volunteers marches in to clean and repair the swallows' hotel.

There are 100,000 nests there; even the biggest skyscraper has not so many bedrooms. Campinas can boast of having the biggest hotel and the happiest guests in the world.

It is one of the sights of the city, and strangers who come to see it often give the townsfolk cause to rejoice that they did not destroy the picturesque building.

Kindness

W. Krugersdorp, Trans., S Afr.

SMITH is a common name, but the possessors of it frequently do uncommonly fine things. For instance, Mr. G. R. Smith astonished a crowd at an auction sale in the Johannesburg Market when he bid for a half run down horse.

A man asked him what he intended to do with the horse. "Why," said Mr. Smith, "when I saw him I felt sorry for him and thought, if the price was not prohibitive, I would let him rest on my farm."

After two months' run on the farm the horse had so filled out that it was difficult to recognize him as the same horse that was auctioned. And Mr. Smith now rides him when he goes "a visiting" the neighboring farms.

Again kindness has worked a miracle!

Odds and Ends

Graded Beef

If experiments at Smithfield and Birmingham, England, prove sufficiently successful, all beef in the country will in the future be graded as "select," "prime" and "good."

Indianapolis News: This is the season when you rake up every leaf in the yard, then go out in an hour and do it all over again.

Airplane Self-Starter

Airplane engineers are now experimenting with a self-starter for airplanes that uses an exploding cartridge to crank the motor.

Florida Times-Union: Chicago judge used to work in a department store. The other day he fined a man $4.98.

As a Vocation

There are approximately 127,000 fishermen in the United States.

London Humorist: The latest kind of linoleum has bars of music printed on it. The very thing for the bathroom.

Texas Railroads

Texas leads all the other states in the extent of its railway mileage.

London Opinion: There is said to be a shortage of Manx cats. We thought there was no end to them.

Pineapple Silk

Pineapple fiber is now being used to make artificial silk.

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. What is one of the chief difficulties the legal profession is facing?—*Editorial*... 20
2. What per cent of rural children between the ages of 15 and 18 attend high school?—*Odds and Ends*.... 20
3. How much wood does the United States cut in a year as compared with that which is grown?—*News Section*... 20
4. What is the proper style in the color of a woman's shoes as compared with her costume color?—*Fashions Page* 20
5. What is the root meaning of evidence?—*Word a Day*.... 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1929 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor
Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Monitor Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Extending the 'Unfortified Frontier'

MORE general thought and a wider discussion might well be given to the suggestion, which has been made as one result of Premier MacDonald's recent trip, that the unfortified boundary between the United States and Canada could easily be extended. That boundary line, more than 3000 miles in length, is, it is well known, free from a single fortification or military post, and where it passes through the Great Lakes is guarded by naval vessels on either side of about the warlike capacity of an ordinary harbor police boat. The place of ships, forts and cannon is taken by an International Joint Commission, composed of three eminent citizens from each side of the border. To this commission either government may refer international questions as they arise. Under the legislation establishing the commission a unanimous decision only can be rendered, and in the history of the body there has never been a failure to reach a conclusion, nor has any conclusion reached failed of approval by the governments thus represented.

It is suggested that something very much like this might well be established for the consideration of questions arising between Great Britain and the United States. This would be a form of Anglo-American agreement which would conduce materially to a better understanding and feeling between the two countries, and which at the same time could not in any way arouse jealousy or antagonism on the part of other European nations. The commission, being a permanent and continuing body, would at all times be equipped to take up for immediate consideration any issue which threatened to mar the harmonious relations existing between the two governments. It need not in any way interfere with the regular service of the diplomatic establishment, but would relieve the Ambassadors of the two countries from a great deal of complicated and perplexing work which now they have to undertake.

Diplomatic settlements of problems of this sort are notoriously dilatory and not always satisfactory. The summoning of special boards of arbitration and conciliation always tends to delay, and sometimes creates political difficulties within the countries which are parties to the dispute. A permanent board would at all times be equipped to dispose of questions promptly and, its personnel being known in advance, no question could arise as to its capacity to deal with the problems, nor would there be, as each issue arose, pressure upon the chief executives for appointments to the boards.

If the United States were a member of the League of Nations, the necessity for an international commission of this sort would be less apparent. Nevertheless, even in that event it would seem that one body, commissioned at all times to deal with questions affecting the relationships between the United States and Great Britain, would probably act more speedily and with more satisfactory results to both countries than would be the case should reference be made either to the League or to the Permanent Court of International Justice. The proposition, which thus far has had no official sponsor, might very well engage the attention of constructive statesmen at Washington and London.

Explaining New York

IN THE current number of Harpers, Elmer Davis has an article which he calls "Our Island Universe." And lest the public should suppose the reference to be to the United States of America, there is appended the subtitle, "Reflections of a Resident of Manhattan." One breathes a sigh of comprehension and proceeds, only to receive a violent start in the first sentence. For there lies the implication that New York is held in disapproval by all the rest of the country. Indeed? One may be benignly ignorant, but one had thought that, figuratively speaking, all American rail and motor roads led to New York. Does not the average town in the middle and far West ape New York, its garb, its noise, its skyscrapers? If disapproval exists, surely it is closely allied to envy. But no matter. Even Mr. Davis practically forgets his own contention, intent as he is upon relieving himself of certain sentiments which bear upon his home city. In short, he is engaged in that familiar diversion, explaining New York.

True, he does not say much that is new about it. Yet he does perform a service in that he forces the unwilling to think about it at all. To judge New York as though it were one city would be totally unfair, for its name is legion. Mr. Davis recalls that Aristotle held Babylon to be a nation rather than a city, and records a recent observation that New York is not so much a nation as a league of nations. A person lives on Morningside Heights, in Park Avenue or Greenwich Village, and is as unaware of Riverside Drive, East Broadway or Garden City as though they were the farthest isles of the Pacific. Everyone knows the catch phrases: New York has more Italians than . . ., more Irish than . . .; it has its Harlem, its Chinatown, its little Hungary.

So then it follows, necessarily, that New York is impersonal, that its citizens feel few of the restraints of that strange impulse, community spirit. Probably it is the resultant freedom of the individual to live in his own way, without obligation to conform to herd standards, which the rest of the country unconsciously envies in New York. A well-known saying has it that New York is not America. No more it is. Yet in its complexity, its enormity, its incongruous mingling of peoples and tongues and ideals, it is America in miniature. That is to say, if a person were to understand New York, he would be likely to understand America.

The Sad Price of Dictatorships

ON THE same day that Signor Mussolini was commemorating the seventh anniversary of his march on Rome with the declaration that the Fascist revolution "still has the courage to plunge the lead of its muskets into the backs of the enemies of Italy," the news came from Moscow that twenty-six more peasants had just been executed for their unwillingness to accede to the Communists' agrarian program. Such words and such deeds cannot but cause the rest of the world to pause and to ponder as it views with approval or dissent the great experiments of Fascism and Communism.

From Rome one cable quotes Il Duce as declaring that "we once had an instrument which you loved very much and which was very efficacious. You have probably understood what I mean"—an allusion which brought from his frenzied supporters cries of, "Yes, yes, the club, the Fascist club!"

From Moscow another dispatch affirms that the Soviet Government officials have made no secret of their summary executions, which, it is reported, are only a few of those carried out to date "in the determination of the authorities to fulfill their plans without regard to consequences."

Does this renewed appeal to force mean that Fascism is growing stronger or weaker? Do these continued executions mean that Communism is more secure, or wavering? Signor Mussolini's words profess "that the Fascist régime is today perfect in its institutions and its men." But his acts are as ruthless in suppressing political opponents as when Fascism first seized the Government. In Russia the firing squad is but incidentally an instrument of punishment. It is essentially a weapon of terror and intimidation. And when Russian peasants had rather burn their grain than support the Communist program, or when Russian church members had rather face persecution than abandon their religious services, it is more often than not the arguments of the firing squad which the Soviets employ to demonstrate the merits of their policies.

If Fascism is as perfect as the Italian Premier affirms, and if Communism is as secure as its advocates suggest, then why are the big stick of Fascism and the firing squad of Communism such necessary accompaniments of these dictatorships? However unhappy and unjust were the conditions which precipitated the Communist revolt and which preceded the Fascist march on Rome, it is one of the most deplorable aspects of these political experiments that both régimes must rule with the iron hand and must suppress by force the least dissent from their policies.

Undoubtedly, the Fascist and Communist régimes have brought some political stability and material improvement to their countries, but the cost has been heavy on the side of political freedom and industrial liberty. Such are the lessons which these dictatorships yield to those countries which cherish parliamentary government and the traditions of liberty.

A Lesson From the Stock Market

THE crash in stock market prices in the United States, like most disasters, is not without its value to that part of the public which learns from catastrophes rather than from experience. The severe industrial crisis of 1920 had its lesson for American industry in teaching concerns that commitments must be the least possible and expansion carefully planned, and that caution must be observed in not pursuing profits at the risk of losing the whole business. American industry has learned that lesson well, and the last few years have seen hand-to-mouth buying, rigid inspection of overhead costs, and careful attempts at protecting the sales market. As a result, there has not been as severe an industrial disaster since that last one of 1920-21, and there are a number of economists of note who maintain that the country has actually ironed out the business cycle or flattened its rolls.

The recent unprecedented fall in stock market prices is not directly related to industrial activity, but to the large number of individual investors and speculators who have hoped to get rich quickly by buying securities on a small margin. The lesson they have learned, at some considerable expense, is that, while expectations of great profits may boom a stock up far out of proportion to its earnings, such hopes will not keep it from a drastic fall.

Investors who were caught in the unpleasant episode which culminated this week have realized that those without ample resources should buy stocks outright or at a margin constituting so high a proportion of the purchase price as to make it easy to hold on to securities at a critical period. They have probably also learned the wisdom of buying securities which, because of their relation to actual earnings, are paying a dividend that makes it possible for the owner to hold on indefinitely without being overwhelmed by carrying charges. If the large investing public has learned some such lessons as these, it is probable that this month's decline in values may at some future time be looked upon with a more tempered regret than the recency of the occurrence now permits.

Political Weather in China

THE rule of the Kuomintang, the political party which controls China at present, is now seriously threatened by the rise of an opposition party called the Reorganizationists. For two years the Kuomintang has been consolidating its position in its new capital at Nanking, but during this time the opposition has been strengthening its forces.

Both organizations are made up of members from all parts of China, and whichever group gains the upper hand in the next few months will in the main be able to speak for the country as a whole, rather than for some one locality. The possible fall of the clique now in control at Nanking would no more imply the fall of the Government of China than a change of administration at Washington would involve the downfall of the Government of the United States.

In fact, China for the first time may be said to have two political parties. Personal ambitions, desire for official jobs, and private jealousies no doubt figure in the motives which have led some men into the ranks of the Reorganizationists, but over and beyond such inevitable personal motives the rising opposition party has a clear purpose of its own.

The Reorganizationists are essentially conservative and their chief complaint against the Kuomintang is that it "talks big but does little." After a generation of civil warfare, the Reorganizationists feel that China must be given a breathing spell before it can attempt to go forward. The farmers must have a chance to sow and reap their crops in peace, the merchants must be allowed to trade unmolested, the war-torn railroads and towns must be repaired, and taxes must be kept as low as possible.

To this charge the Kuomintang replies that now is exactly the hour for establishing the new China. If the people are to be permitted merely to slump back into their old ways, China might as well give up forever the hope of becoming a modern nation. Admitting that it is hitching its wagon to a distant star, the Kuomintang insists that it must make its plans on a grand scale, and that if the people will but bear with it a little while longer, it will soon be able to give reality to the glowing reforms it promises.

Rock-a-Bye Baby

A CURIOUS savant in a middle western university has been compiling the results of some investigations on the effect of nursery lullabies upon little Brother and Sister at the close of the long day.

His first conclusion, that of all bedtime melodies those supplied by Mother herself have proved most helpful in guiding the feet of little pilgrims into the Land of Nod, will not be received with any great surprise. The scholarly assertion, however, that Dad as a bedtime minstrel needs some careful coaching may occasion some discussion. The investigator declares that the silvery tenor notes of such a ballad as "Mother Machree" seem to give Junior the idea that a duet is called for rather than mere slumber. The young heir is glad to oblige. On the other hand, the low-pitched basso profundo of such a melody as "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep" almost immediately ushers Junior through the gates of sleep.

Now that Dad learns that the low notes of the bass register are favored by toddlers, he will probably feel inclined to make master records of his best selections and then dispose of them at fancy prices to the less successful tenors of the neighborhood.

Animals in the "Talkies"

ANIMAL actors do not care for the "talkies." At least the reports from Hollywood indicate no desire on their part to perfect themselves in the oral phases of motion picture entertainment. But producers evidently are bent upon re-enacting scenes from real life without important omissions, and so the cow in the barnyard must moo, the dog bark, the rooster crow, the horse neigh, the pig grunt, the hen cackle—all in their proper time and place.

It is one thing to catch a cat's meow and another to get it at the moment it fits into the picture. Even the best educated and most cultured cat is reluctant to emit a sizable meow whenever and wherever it is asked to do so. Probably it is comparatively easy to induce an intelligent dog to do his bit at a given time, but one wonders how long it would take a capable instructor to teach a class of cows to discharge a chorus of lusty moos while Hiram and the dairy maid are visiting at the turnstile. Hens may cackle with sufficient incessancy to assure co-ordination of action and voice at the right moment, but how about educating a rooster to flap his wings and vigorously crow from the back-yard fence at the instant the village Shylock bounces from the piazza with a canceled mortgage flying from his hand.

But here is where another myth joins Santa Claus. Directors are resourceful. If the animal actors refuse to speak their lines, various instruments capable of truthfully reproducing neighs, moos, barks, grunts, crows, cackles and yips and yaps of all kinds are brought into use and the results enter the film at the proper place. In the meanwhile the educational process goes on, with an entire reorganization of the curriculum. Old voice signals had to be discarded and silent signals substituted. In time even a contrary mule may raise his voice in a thunderous bray at the raising of a finger, but just at present producers are having their difficulties.

Editorial Notes

The skirt that is smooth and plain over the hips and pleated below is a favorite just now and is well adapted to wear with the fashionable coats. For the medium size it requires four and a quarter yards fifty-two inches wide. The width of the skirt at the lower edge is four and one-half yards. No, this is not this fall's fashion, but a description of twenty years ago, as recalled by the New York Herald Tribune.

After the air line to Iceland has been inaugurated, a similar service to the antarctic might be timely. Then week-end excursions might be started to enable the public to see how Commander Byrd is getting along.

These are the days when the owner of a New York Stock Exchange seat does not have a great deal on the holder of a ticket to a big football game.

Now that croquet is coming back as a game, will crocheting, which was its erstwhile accompaniment, return as a womanly diversion?

Three thousand seven hundred and fifty hens are engaged in a fifty-one-week egg-laying contest at Brunswick, N. J. What a scramble!

A certain amount of polish is an admirable quality providing it does not make one too smooth.

Maintaining the Gold Standard in England

By RALPH WEST ROBEY

MOST persons, as members of the general public, take their monetary system for granted. They know that the money which comes into their possession will be taken in payment for goods and services, and they are told that it may be converted into gold if they desire. Beyond this they give the matter very little thought and more or less assume that it works automatically. That the maintenance of this purchasing power and convertibility requires constant oversight and at times becomes a very serious problem, with many international complications, is never considered. Yet this is true, and the last few weeks have witnessed a victory, although probably but a temporary one, for a group which has been striving for four years to prevent the breakdown of one of the most important monetary systems in the world—that of England.

When England returned to the gold standard in 1925 it was decided, as a result of a long investigation, that £150,000,000 was necessary in order to assure that the currency and bank credit of the country might always be convertible into gold. Since then this amount has been looked upon as the minimum below which the gold holdings of the Bank of England could not fall without danger of impairment to the whole British banking and monetary system and through them to the trade and commerce of the country. The maintenance of such an amount, however, has been a constant problem. At times a few extra millions of pounds have been accumulated, as in July and August, 1928, when the reserve was over £170,000,000, but the surplus has always been temporary and soon again approached uncomfortably near the accepted minimum.

* * *

There have been many factors contributing to the difficulty of keeping the £150,000,000. One of the most important has been the high interest rates which have prevailed for call loans on the New York Stock Exchange as a result of the great speculative activity of the last few years. These high rates attracted the surplus funds of English banks and capitalists, and through the process of remitting the funds to America for lending on call created such a demand for dollars that their price advanced to the point where it was cheaper to ship gold than buy bank drafts. Under such conditions, and also because of the large supply of gold in America, it was, perhaps, only natural that England should look to the United States for aid, and that such aid should be forthcoming.

Actually, this co-operation between the management of the Bank of England and the Federal Reserve Board goes back even to before England's return to the gold standard. In its early stages, however, it consisted for the most part of adopting credit policies which would not be inimical to the interests of England. More recently a stronger plan of co-operation has been followed. For example, at the beginning of February of this year the British gold reserve fell to just below £150,000,000. Within a few days the Federal Reserve Board gave out its famous warning against security speculation and later the same day the Bank of England advanced its rate. Both actions were designed to affect the interest rates, that of the Reserve Board to reduce rates in the United States, and that of the Bank of England to increase rates in London. The net result was that funds started to flow from the United States to England, and by May the reserve had increased to £162,500,000.

* * *

After May the gold exports from London again started to the United States and to France and gradually the reserve was reduced until it reached £132,000,000. In the meantime, and as the reserve fell, the Federal Reserve Board introduced a policy of easy money in the United States by the purchase of large amounts of bankers' acceptances. This had the effect of reducing call-loan interest rates to a level which were no longer attractive to British investors, there having been a rate of 5 per cent on several days recently. Then a few weeks ago the Bank of England again raised its rate and so tightened money conditions in that center.

As a consequence of this double action, funds have been flowing in large volume during the last few weeks from New York to London. Simultaneously the pound-sterling rate in the foreign exchange market has gradually advanced until it is practically at the gold export point, and it is the general opinion that soon gold will start leaving the United States for England.

Unfortunately, it is not likely that enough gold will flow to England to solve the British monetary problem. Even a small amount, however, would be of great assistance, for it would mark the end of the immediate emergency. Also, it would be a satisfying proof of at least the temporary success of the long fight which has been waged by the Bank of England and the Federal Reserve Board for the maintenance of the gold standard in England.

Notes From Tientsin

TIENTSIN

THE educational problems of an international community such as the one in Tientsin are revealed by a mere recital of the schools in this city, now opened for another annual term. Although the foreign community is not larger than that of a small town in the United States or Europe, it must support a number of schools designed to prepare children in a variety of languages for college work in their own countries. There are two schools of high-school grade in the English language, the American School, with an enrollment of eighty-three pupils this year, and the Tientsin Grammar School, which follows British methods. More than 280 children are enrolled in the latter. German children are given primary and secondary school education in the Deutsche Schule, with an enrollment of eighty boys and girls. The Jewish community supports its own school, accommodating children from six years of age upward. Free education is provided for sixty indigent Russian children in the Russian National School. French children attend separate schools for boys and girls superintended by Roman Catholic fathers and nuns. Tientsin is also becoming an educational center for Chinese students, the leading institutions being the Peiyang University, a government school, and the Nankai University, a Protestant missionary college.

* * *

After being cut off from the sea for almost two years, Tientsin is rejoicing in the improvement of the Hai River, which makes it possible for vessels drawing up to fourteen feet again to ascend the river to this port. Business has been decidedly hampered by the necessity of unloading all ships at Tangku, an hour distant by train, and transshipping by rafts or overland to Tientsin. Chinese, Japanese and French steamers of small draft are now reaching the bunds here, discharging their cargoes and taking on passengers for Dairen, Tsingtao, Shanghai and Japan. The river front presents an animated appearance again, with several steamers tied up at the various bunds, a prosperous contrast to previous months when lighters and launches have been the only vessels in sight.

The river has been cleared of silt largely by the persistent floods in the Hai River and its tributaries this summer and autumn, which have proved profitable to Tientsin. Nature has been assisted by a number of dredges operated by the Hai Ho Improvement Commission. This commission, taken over entirely by the Chinese authorities, has done little or nothing for some time, due to lack of funds and uncertainty of control. The commission desired to place a bond issue of $1,000,000 with four foreign banks to cover river conservancy, but the regulations issued by the Nanking Finance Ministry were unacceptable to the banks, which declined to support the bond issue. It is now reported that the Banque Franco-Chinoise has agreed to underwrite the bonds, and if this arrangement is completed, the commission will again be able to function.

* * *

Tientsin is primarily a trade community, and therefore has been interested in recent indications of a growing desire among the Chinese for foreign goods, and an improvement in trade which continues in spite of famine conditions. In a recent address before the Rotary Club here, Harold D. Robison, assistant United States trade commissioner, described the increasing market for foreign-style shoes in China. "China and other Oriental countries are the largest potential shoe and leather markets in the world," Mr. Robison said. "The Chinese in particular are adopting foreign-style footwear rapidly, and thus far the increase has been faster than their development as tanners, making it necessary to import several million dollars' worth of leather each year." Ordinarily, the Chinese wear thin cloth shoes, which may be damaged beyond repair by a heavy rainstorm. A steady increase also is noted in the use of artificial silk in China, particularly in the north. The country which first utilized the silkworm to produce silk is slowly turning toward use of the artificial product from the west. Another western product which is making persistent advances in North China is wheat flour. The northern Chinese have used grain instead of rice for a long time, but the widespread use of wheat flour is comparatively new. Commerce in flour has been hampered in Tientsin by a special tax imposed a year ago, against which merchants have repeatedly protested, thus far without result.

* * *

The Jewish community of Tientsin has voted definitely against the introduction of gambling games into their new club, the Jewish Amateur Dramatic Society. The club has moved recently from small quarters into the palatial home of ex-President Li Yuan-hung, which has a complete theater on the premises. The question of raising the additional expenses involved was discussed, and some of the members proposed that card games be permitted in the club, with a percentage deducted for club expenses. When the proposal was put to a vote, a large majority of the members voted to increase the dues rather than permit gambling. Some of the well-to-do members volunteered to contribute a part of the additional expenses rather than permit card games for stakes in the club.

* * *

The largest bazaar in North China, occupying an entire block in the French Concession of Tientsin, is nearing completion. The project includes the first entirely fireproof theater in the north, the most modern Chinese hotel north of Shanghai, two roof-garden restaurants, and accommodations for about 100 shops. The Chinese who provided capital for the scheme have made it as modern as possible. All the shops have metal fronts, the structure is of steel, the hotel has baths attached to every room, and the buildings are steam heated throughout. The bazaar is only one evidence of Tientsin's "building boom," as several new office buildings and a large number of homes are rising through the city. After a period of depression, the business future of the port appears much more hopeful.

* * *

The "Lions' Club Café" of Tientsin will be open at its old stand during the coming winter. Members of the Lions Club instituted their "café" several winters ago, to assure hot meals to needy foreign children, most of them White Russians, during the long, cold season. Here members of the club alternate in presiding over the "steaming bowl" of hot soup, which they ladle from a kettle in ample bowls for the children who trudge through the cold twice each day for their hot meals. The money for the café, which remains open all winter, is obtained by contributions and from a number of lectures and entertainments to raise funds.

* * *

Tientsin has received its first opportunity to view the dramas of the younger Chinese playwrights by a group from the department of dramatic arts from the National College of Fine Arts in Peiping (Peking), headed by the eminent young Chinese playwright, Hsiung Fu-hsi. Six short plays were included in the performance, five with purely Chinese themes, and the sixth an adaptation of Anatole France's "The Man Who Married a Dumb Wife." Mr. Hsiung not only wrote two of the plays, "Patriots" and "The Executioner," but directed all six. These plays were written in the common language of the people, comprehensible to all in the audience, in contrast to the classical drama, which is understood no more than a grand opera in Italian by the ordinary American audience. The performances proved sufficiently successful financially to assure regular production of works by the younger Chinese playwrights in the new mode during the coming winter.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Health" Plays in Public Schools

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

My small son recently returned from school with a part in a so-called health play, which was to be given by his class in one of the public schools of Philadelphia. The general theme of the play seemed to have been to have the children take parts depicting various diseases of childhood, and then to have the characters of sunshine, medicine and cleanliness banish these from the earth.

The characters taking the part of the diseases repeated over and over again the fact of what they were supposed to be, and aimed to strike terror and fear in the hearts of the young audience. The gruesomeness of the whole thing was terrible. It took quite a little talk to convince the woman in charge of the school that even from a materialistic standpoint it was wrong to impress disease upon young minds in this way. It must be remembered that the average age of the class was about ten years.

These health plays—as they are called—seem to be looked upon as a regular thing in the elementary schools, and might it not be well for parents to look into them?

The writer has been identified with the theater for many years, but has never seen anything so terrible put before an audience of mature minds, far less children. With the growing tendency of looking upon realism (so called) and horror as the "smart" thing in the theater, it seems high time to prevent this same tendency from entering our public schools. The folks sponsoring these plays, and writing them, undoubtedly may mean well enough, but it appears that parents must watch them closely, for in their zeal these teachers after the modern mode have, it seems to me, let enthusiasm run away with their common sense.

Philadelphia, Pa. GEORGE H. ECKHARDT.

Henry Ward Beecher on Prohibition

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Appreciating very highly your constant work for prohibition by reading with interest the many articles you publish on the subject, I am wondering if your readers would not be interested in a statement made by Henry Ward Beecher many years ago on the total abstinence question, which means prohibition today. It reads thus:

It is just like this: Suppose there is a precipice out by the schoolhouse, where many children are assembled. Suppose that halfway down the precipice there is a spring that I especially enjoy, and, strong man that I am, I can go down there safely by a narrow path, dangerous to many but not to me. Suppose that the children are determined to go down there after me, and will not believe that the path is dangerous, since they see me tread it with impunity. Some of them that try it fall and break their necks, and others are maimed for life. Now, what sort of a man, much more, what sort of a Christian, should I be, if, under these circumstances, I persist in going down that dangerous path? Nay, verily, if I have one particle of magnanimity of soul, if I have been at all of Christ, I shall put a good, strong fence across that path, and never tread it any more. That is my position on the total abstinence question.

Brooklyn, N. Y. (MRS.) HARRIET M. BOURNE.